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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM FOR CEYLON.

AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY.

GOVERNOR INVESTED WITH IMPORTANT POWERS.

London, July 28.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Amery outlined the changes in the Constitution of Ceylon, giving a large measure of popular control over the Administration, which Lord Milner had decided to recommend to the King. He said it was proposed to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council by considerably extending the principle of popular election of members and giving the Unofficial Members a substantial majority over the Official Vote. Excluding the Governor, who would preside, the reformed Council would consist of 37 members, comprising 14 Official and 23 Unofficial. Sixteen, and subsequently 19, Unofficials would be elected, of whom two would represent the Europeans and one the Burghers. In order to prevent deadlocks in essential matters, the Governor would be empowered to declare the passing of any measure paramountly important, whereupon such measure may be carried by the votes of the Official Members. The Governor would also be empowered to prevent proceedings in Council in regard to any measure affecting the safety or tranquility of Ceylon. Three Unofficial Members of the Executive Council would be appointed.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE.

MR. ASQUITH'S CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

London, July 28.
In the House of Commons, on the third reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Asquith contended that wasteful and extravagant expenditure was more attributable to Government policy than to administration. He took as an example Mesopotamia, where the Estimates were recently largely reduced but the forces are now being increased.
Mr. Chamberlain agreed that Britain had about reached the limit of its taxable capacity. He pointed out that the expenditure in 1918-19 was £3,446,000,000, but was reduced to £2,106,000,000 last year and to £1,382,000,000 this year. He believed it would be unignoble and foolish policy to give up all care for Mesopotamia and Palestine and abandon our responsibilities elsewhere. We should purchase rather security than economy thereby. The Government had gone as near to rationing the Army, the Navy and the Air Force as was possible in a world where we were not masters of events.
The Bill was read a third time.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AGENDA FOR TODAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

London, July 28.
The Secretariat of the League of Nations announces that the subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the Council at San Sebastian on July 30 will include co-ordinate measures for applying the blockade as a weapon of the League; the creation of an international permanent health organisation; the best methods of applying the dispositions of the Covenant in connection with the administration of the ex-German overseas possessions by mandatory Powers; relations between the Council and the Assembly of the League; and a claim from the Government of India for membership of the Executive Committee of the International Labour Office.

RAILWAY FARES.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES INCREASES.

London, July 28.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government had accepted all the recommendations of the Railway Rates Committee, tabled on July 25, except in regard to workmen's fares, the increase of which would be further considered. The increased fares would operate on August 6, except workmen's which would operate on September 1.

GENERAL DYER'S CASE.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BEING RAISED.

London, July 28.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major Mackenzie Wood, with regard to the public subscription being raised on behalf of General Dyer, Mr. Churchill said the King's Regulations forbade the acceptance of such a present, but as General Dyer had now applied to retire, he did not propose to take any action.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING AND TRADE.

London, July 28.
The Board of Trade announces that the Imperial Shipping Committee is prepared to receive before January 1 suggestions from any persons or bodies in the Empire regarding ocean freights and facilities and conditions in inter-imperial trade.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL AGREEMENT SHELVED.

London, July 28.
A message from Teheran says Americans have offered the Persian Government a large loan and the British Financial Adviser has been requested to absent himself. It is believed the Anglo-Persian Oil Agreement has been temporarily shelved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

ALLEGED BREACH OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT.

Warsaw, July 28.
A communique states that despite the acceptance of the Polish Armistice proposal the Bolsheviks have resumed violent attacks on the whole front, capturing various points eastward of the Galician frontier and advancing twenty kilometres south of Grodno.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS IGNORE ORDERS.

Warsaw, July 28.
A wireless message says the Bolsheviks have captured Pinsk, crossing the line defined by the Spa Conference and the Armistice proposal.

A Berlin message says the Russian Commanders are disinclined to cease hostilities in accordance with the Soviet's orders, owing to the prevalence of Tzarist officers. Leading Russian Nationalists, failing to win Allied help, have established an organisation in Berlin endeavouring to secure the co-operation of German reactionaries, who would welcome an alliance, hoping thereby to regain power and acquire political and economic predominance in Russia.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT.

Copenhagen, July 28.
A Magdeburg paper asserts that an agreement has been signed between the Soviet and the German Independent Socialists and Spartacists providing for the proclamation of a Bolshevik Republic at Koenigsberg, Danzig, Breslau and other towns immediately the Soviet's troops have crossed the frontier; also the formation of a Red German Army under the Russian General Tontschew, the establishment of Revolutionary Tribunals and Communist Municipal Commissions, and the nationalisation of industry, the Russian Army maintaining order and protecting the proletariat.

GERMAN CURIOSITY.

Berlin, July 28.
Herr von Simons, in a speech in the Reichstag, emphasised Germany's responsibility in participating in the support of Poland. He added that it would be curious to see whether the Entente would repeat the Versailles mistake of endeavouring to solve the Eastern Europe question without Germany. If so, he believed Eastern peace would be more unstable than the Versailles peace could ever become.

THE ALLIES AND POLAND.

Boulogne, July 28.
The Conference confirmed the decision of the Paris Conference of Ambassadors to defer the withdrawal of Anglo-Italian troops from the plebiscite districts in Eastern Prussia, and also instructed Mr. Tower, the Allied High Commissioner in Danzig, to prevent Allied help to Poland being jeopardized by political acts like a dockers' strike.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

London, July 28.
Britain sent a preliminary inquiry to Moscow yesterday on the subject of the ambiguities in M. Clichev's Note regarding which Powers will be represented at the Russo-Polish Conference.

WILL AMERICA JOIN THE ALLIES?

Paris, July 28.
At Boulogne yesterday, M. Millerand proposed the Polish condition as a *sine qua non* of France's participation in any Peace Conference. He also intimated that it was not the only condition. It is understood in official circles that it is possible America will unite with Britain and France in their attitude toward the Soviet. Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the condition with regard to Poland. The Conference ended with the appearance being given that the two Governments are in complete accord. —Havas.

GERMANY'S COAL OBLIGATIONS.

TO BE INSISTED UPON.

Paris, July 28.
The Boulogne Conference has decided that the Reparations Commission be instructed to ensure the execution of the Spa Agreement relative to coal, Germany handing over on September 1, to the Commission, Treasury Bonds of the value of sixty million marks (gold), falling due on May 1, 1921, with interest at six per cent. French circles are most satisfied with the results of the Conference, which are considered to correspond with French wishes.

REICHSTAG APPROVES.

Berlin, July 28.
The Reichstag has approved the Spa Agreement overwhelmingly.

SOVIET TRADE MISSION.

MORE MEMBERS EXPECTED IN LONDON.

London, July 28.
The Soviet Trade Mission including M. Kamenev and M. Milutin left Moscow on July 25 and will join Mr. Krassin at Stockholm. They are expected in London next week.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN COAL STOPPED.

Washington, July 28.
The Inter-State Commerce Commission has temporarily discontinued the export of coal.

MORE ABOUT MANNIX.

London, July 28.
It is officially announced that Archbishop Mannix will not be allowed to land in Ireland.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEAR EAST TANGLE.

FRENCH TAKE DAMASCUS AND MAKE DEMANDS.

Paris, July 28.
It is learned from Beirut that the French occupied Aleppo, and entered Damascus on July 25. A new Syrian Government has been formed and has accepted Gen. Gouraud's conditions including the immediate disarmament and the deposition of Jir Feisal who has been asked to leave the country. Gouraud's conditions also include the payment of ten million francs as reparation for damage during the guerilla warfare; the Syrian army to be reduced and transformed into a police force; the material to be handed over to the French; and the principal guilty persons tried by military tribunals.

KING OF HEDJAZ PROTESTS.

London, July 28.
The King of Hedjaz has recalled his representative at the Peace Conference in Paris owing to French action in Syria, against which the King has protested to the League of Nations.

TURKISH NATIONALIST COMMANDER CAPTURED.

London, July 28.
From Athens it is reported that Jafar Tayar, the Turkish Nationalist Commander in Thrace, has been captured.

TURKISH GARRISON INTERNED IN BULGARIA.

London, July 28.
Reuter learns that a large proportion of the Turkish Garrison at Adrianople has entered Bulgaria, where it has been disarmed and interned.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

Shanghai, July 29.
Owing to the Diplomatic Corps' protests, the railway section on the Youngtchen line has been immediately repaired and traffic is resumed.
A mandate was issued yesterday accepting Tuan Chi-jui's resignation, and disbanding the northern and western armies, which will be immediately enlisted under the Ministry of War.
A mandate for the arrest of Chu Shu-tsang and four others will be issued to-day or to-morrow.
A body of Japanese soldiers has landed at Tsingtao. It is believed that the Peking Pukow railway will be taken over.
Chang Jik-hua is strongly recommended that Chao Hsun, the former leader of the Monarchy party, be the Tsuchun of Anhui.
The proposals for punishing Tuan Chi-jui and dissolving the new Parliament are strongly objected to by the President.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, July 28.
Lt. Parer and Lt. McIntosh, who are flying to Australia, have resumed their flight from Soerabaya.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

London, July 28.
The British note to the Soviet regarding the future of Poland was drafted this afternoon at Boulogne according to Mr. Lloyd George's instructions. M. Millerand approved provided the Conference did not imply recognition of the Soviet. The note was signed by Britain alone. It will be submitted to America as well as Italy before despatch to Moscow. The French are sceptical of the imminence of a conference confined to Poland. But if one is arranged they are determined not to be drawn on other paths. France is willing to waive the question of repudiation of the Russian debt and cessation of Soviet propaganda until the Russo-Polish question is settled. It is believed that if the Soviet displays sincerity in the Polish preliminaries the negotiations may be widened. The Premier did not discuss the surrender of General Wrangel.
Lithuania has sent an ultimatum to the Soviet owing to the failure of the Bolsheviks to evacuate Vilna.

London, July 27.
M. Millerand left Paris this morning to meet Mr. Lloyd George at Boulogne to discuss questions arising out of the Bolsheviks' agreement to meet the Powers in London with a view to a peace conference with Poland. Mr. Lloyd George left Lympne yesterday evening and is coming to France. —Havas.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mexico City, July 28.
A Government bulletin states that General Villa has telegraphed to General Huerta offering to surrender unconditionally. The Government instructed him to report to General Martinez, and to repair the railway.
General Villa replied that the railway had been repaired, signing himself "affectionately, Francisco Villa."
All trains are now running regularly northward.

Eagle Pass, July 27.
General Villa's arrival at Sabana was followed by a sharp encounter with small Government forces.
It is reported that Villa's forces, number 400, Villa is starting on the war-path unless the terms of his surrender to the Huerta Government are accepted.
It is stated that Villa has seized an American brewer named Haegelin, whom he is holding for ransom.

HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING.

Newark, July 28.
Harry Wills, the heavyweight, knocked out Fred Patton in the first round.

SIGNAL UP.

TYPHOON TO SOUTH OF COLONY.

During the morning the red signal, indicating that a gale may be expected, was hoisted at the Observatory and other usual points. Not long afterwards—at 12.30—the black drum was hoisted in its place, denoting that a gale may be expected from the East. The wind freshened considerably and there was the usual departure of all the sampans in harbour for the shelters.

The Royal Observatory advises that a typhoon is situated about 200 miles south of the Colony, in Lat. 18° and Long. 114°. Its direction of motion is at present unknown.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. W. Everett has been appointed Verger at St. John's Cathedral in place of Mr. Vanstone resigned.

Mr. W. L. Patten has joined St. John's Cathedral Church Body in place of Mr. Dowbiggin, who has gone on leave.

It is hoped to arrange Sunday evening services at the Peak Church, commencing at 6.30 p.m. on the second Sunday in August.

The body of an unknown Chinese which was yesterday found floating near the Kowloon Star Ferry Wharf was taken to the Mortuary.

Mr. Denman Fuller is to give an organ recital on August 15th at 9.15 p.m. There will be a "popular" programme, and Mr. Howard Frebom (tenor) and Mr. T. Crocker (bass) will be the vocalists.

An Indian constable was to-day remanded on bail for the alleged offence of receiving a bribe of \$2 from a Chinese hawk who was in mortal terror of being summoned for obstruction. Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the defence, with Mr. Burlingham, A.S.P., figuring as the Prosecutor.

According to letters received from England the new Bishop of Victoria Hongkong was to be consecrated on June 24th at St. Paul's Cathedral. On the afternoon of that day he was going to hold a meeting at the Church Missionary Society's House to form a Victoria Hongkong Diocesan Association.

Second thoughts are often best. An accountant of a pawn-broker shop found that this practice saved him his job. He was asked to take on pawn a ring which on a casual examination he decided must be of gold. On second thoughts he subsequently made another examination, and made the discovery that the ring was made of silver, with a lavish coating of the more precious metal. Promptly he grabbed the man who had brought the ring, and turned him over to Mr. N. L. Smith who then turned him over to the Gaol wardens after pronouncing a benediction of one month's hard labour.

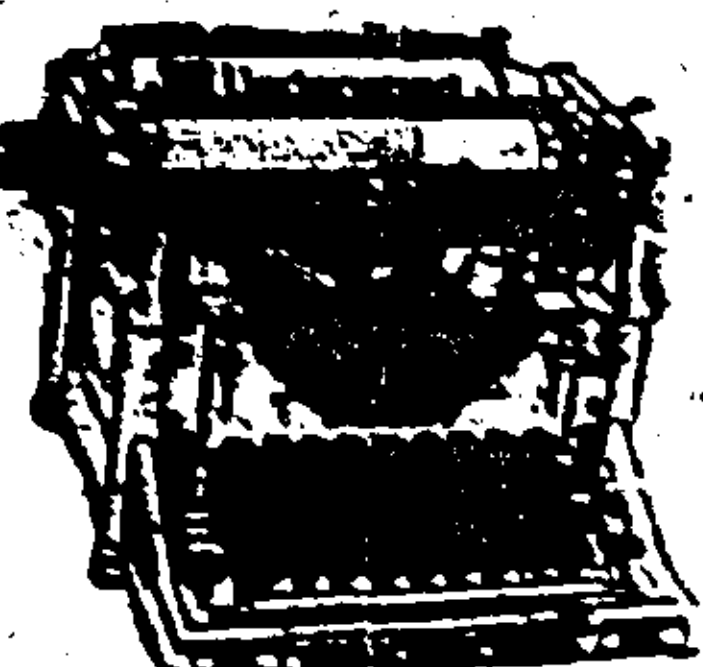
The Anderson Music Company is now displaying in its window one of the most exquisite types of Grafanola. It is known as the Adam Grafanola. It is a pleasing piece of cabinet work and is a charming example of the work of the Brothers Adam, who were architects and furniture makers during the reign of George the Third. As for the decoration of the Grafanola nothing could be more exquisite. The frets and groups of flowers have been treated most delicately. Their colours are beautiful yet subdued. It is operated by electric current, the motor starting and stopping automatically. It is the only one of its kind in the Colony, and we understand that it has been ordered by a prominent resident of the Colony.

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THE DRUG HABIT.

AND ITS INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

A medical correspondent writes in the Observer: "In all times and places a certain proportion of mankind have been foolish enough, when they had the chance, to take drugs of a certain type, for which no accurate name has yet been employed. The most familiar, because the most easily obtained, of these drugs is alcohol; and the list is very long to-day because of the many alkaloids which modern chemical and pharmacological science has isolated and made available."

The names of opium and its principal alkaloid morphine, of heroin and cocaine and cannabis indica or Indian hemp, are familiar to the reader. Often these drugs are called stimulants, but the name is absurdly inaccurate. Their common action, for which, and for which alone, they are taken, is to enhance the sense of well-being and satisfaction in life, which may be called bien-être, but for which the best name is the scientific term euphoria; and elsewhere I have suggested that these drugs should be called euphorics. True stimulants, such as strychnine and caffeine, digitalis, open air, daylight, good company, the last movement of the C minor Symphony of Beethoven, and so forth are, of course, the most valuable things in the world, and of some of them none of us (except the morbidly over-excited) get enough. "Compared with what we ought to be," said Professor William James, "none of us is more than half awake." The euphorics are all, in fact, narcotics, and the temporary euphoria which they induce is due to narcosis or paralysis of inhibition or control, and of disagreeable sensations of dysphoria. Obviously to cut the reins so that the horse runs away and breaks its rider's neck is not stimulation, but paralysis of control; but it takes a long time to persuade people of anything so simple. The euphorics are false friends, one and all; and it is calamitous that modern chemistry, isolating active principles from the plants which produce, for instance, morphine and cocaine, should have so greatly facilitated their abuse. The elementary truth has now been perceived, as regards these later drugs, as it will one day be perceived regarding alcohol, that their ruinous consequences can only be prevented by international control of their production. That is the meaning of the Bill for which the Home Office is now responsible. This is one of the instances quoted here some fifteen months ago, of the work for the protection and happiness of mankind, which can be done only through a League of Nations or its equivalent, and the Bill is to be welcomed wholeheartedly by all except the prisoners of the habit.

DRINK AND DRUGS. Incidentally, occasion may be taken to correct a delusion which is shared by nearly everyone in this country, and to which Captain Elliot, a medical member, gave expression in the debate on the Bill. It is that derived of alcohol, people must take to other drugs. This is contrary to the experience which teaches that the great drinking centres, like New York and Chicago, and not dry cities, were also the great drug-taking centres. But, above all, this myth, the origin and purpose of which are obvious, is the direct opposite of the statistical and clinical facts now being reported from all the great centres in Canada and the United States. Much of this has appeared, in extract, in our own medical journals, but has evidently escaped Captain Elliot's attention. Thus in New York, in the spring of last year, a large special clinic, where nearly seven thousand cases have since been treated, was opened in alcoholic New York. Then came war-time (July 1, 1919) and constitutional (January 16, 1920) prohibition, with the direct result that the clinic was closed on March 6 of this year for lack of patients. In the whole city only about a hundred drug addicts remained for treatment, and the ordinary resources of New York were more than adequate for them. The Journal of the American Medical Association, March 20, may be consulted on this matter, for the record of which Dr. Copeland, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, is responsible. "WHISKY LEADS TO COCAINE." The New York Tribune comments on this under the heading, "Big Dry Drug Wave Fizzles," but if I record the fact here it is

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CARUSO ESCAPES A BOMB AT OPERA.

PANIC IN CUBAN THEATRE. Enrico Caruso, the great tenor, whose country home near New York was robbed of £100,000 worth of jewellery a few weeks ago, had a narrow escape from death or injury in the explosion of an "infernal machine," which was set off during a matinee performance of "Aida" in the National Theatre of Havana, Cuba, recently.

The dynamite bomb, for such it was, had been placed in the lavatory of the gallery. It blew out three walls of the room, and caused the scenery to come crashing on the stage. Six persons in the audience were badly wounded by flying debris. A tremendous panic ensued. The audience, shouting and screaming, rose to their feet, and engaged in a savage struggle to reach the exits, knocking down and sweeping over the police guards.

People in the galleries dropped and plunged among the crowds below, and fought their way down the stairs. Scores streamed into the street with their clothes torn to shreds and heads and faces covered with blood.

None of the singers was hurt. Caruso was in his dressing-room at the time of the explosion, preparing for the second act. He ran out to see what had happened, and Rudolfo Bracale, manager of the theatre, seized him and rushed him out of the theatre and into a motor-car which was standing at the stage door. He was driven to the Hotel Seville. The matinee was the tenor's farewell performance. He is a great favourite in Cuba, and it is believed the bomb was intended to hurt him, but was set off as an act of revenge on the management, because the general public had little or no chance to hear Caruso owing to the high prices charged, which ranged from £7 upwards. Anonymous letters had been received protesting against these prices.

According to a Reuter telegram from Havana, the police have arrested a theatre painter on suspicion of being concerned in the bomb explosion.

not in expectation that the myth, despite its "fizzle," will not be industriously disseminated here for years to come. In front of me at this moment are official records from Philadelphia where "dope" (drug) using is decreasing, not increasing. I know there has been a general impression to the contrary, but it is not in accord with the facts; Chicago, when Prohibition became effective, were told drinkers would become drug addicts. After almost a year of Prohibition there are less drug addicts both in and out of institutions; and Canada, where the Department of Public Health, Ottawa, concludes, "a report by stating that very shortly the drug evil will be practically eliminated in Canada. As the Governor of Georgia said to me last year, when I suggested that no whisky might mean cocaine, 'Why, of course not doctor, whisky lead to cocaine.'"

Meanwhile the House of Commons is told on medical authority, as an argument against Prohibition, that "since America had gone in for Prohibition the drug habit had been developed, there to an extent which was altogether unknown in this country. To which New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Ottawa reply, 'Nonsense.' It may be added that the official report made in Germany last year as to the results of the extreme war-time restriction of alcohol is to the same effect. The lie will flourish here for years notwithstanding, but the readers of The Observer will like to know

SHAKESPEARE AND BOLSHEVISM.

LENIN AND JACK CADE.

Harold Spender writes in the Daily Chronicle:— There is nothing new under the sun. Lenin is imagined by his admirers to be the latest novelty, but he was really anticipated by Shakespeare. For, reading again the second part of "King Henry VI," I have realised that there is scarcely a single doctrine of Bolshevism which is not anticipated in the utterances of Jack Cade to his boon companions, Dick the Butcher and Smith the Weaver on Blackheath, or afterwards in Cannon-street, Smithfield, and Southwark. Take that famous social programme of Jack Cade's set forth to his comrades on Blackheath. Here are some of the items in that programme:— "All the realm shall be in common." "There shall be no money." "All shall eat and drink on my score." "I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers and worship me their lord." To which Dick the Butcher adds:— "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

an idea which Cade immediately adopts, as it was adopted a year ago in Russia. Then there is the vendetta against intelligence which has so signally marked certain phases of the Russian Revolution. The Clerk of Chatham is condemned by Cade to be hanged "with his pen and inkhorn about his neck," because "he can write and read, and read account."

Cade insists on cross-examining the unhappy Clerk:— "Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?"

To which the Clerk wisely replies:— "Sir, I thank God I have been so well brought up that I can write my name," whereupon he is instantly hauled away to execution.

Similarly Lord Say is condemned because he can speak Latin, and because he puts a foot-cloth on his horse.

In fact the case against Lord Say is even stronger than that:— "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a grammar school; and whereas before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill. It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun, and a verb; and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear."

These are the crimes set against Lord Say, and it is credibly reported that many men have been done to death in Russia in recent years on similar accusations. Colonel John Ward tells me that in one of the towns he visited he found that a schoolmaster and his wife had been shot for teaching some middle-class children. In some parts of Russia there has been a crazy and incredible persecution of all men with any claim to intellectual training. The same principle, according to Shakespeare, inspired Cade's rebels. The "Messenger" says:—

"All scholars, lawyers, courtiers, gentlemen, They call false caterpillars, and intend their death." Cade's own instructions to his followers are just as definite:— "We will not leave one lord, one gentleman, Spare none, but such as go in clouted shoon; For they are thrifty honest men, and such

others as would (but that they dare not) take our parts." Cade was certainly not wanting in courage, and he very nearly won. He captured Southwark, crossed the river, and reached the heart of the City. It was only "Hifford's eloquence that won over the mob and left Cade to flight. How was it that Cade for the moment obtained such a power over the hearts of men?

There Shakespeare has a very definite answer. Cade had a programme of loot. There was nothing that he was not ready to offer. "There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer."

Those were his first famous offers. But as he had to ask more from his people his promise of reward steadily rose. "The proudest peer in the realm shall not wear a head on his shoulders unless he pay me tribute."

Pressed very hard, he offers them a still more attractive programme. Sitting on London Stone in Cannon-street, he gives the famous command that the conduits shall "run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign."

Most extraordinary of all, Jack Cade, in his extremity, actually proposes to nationalise women—the most extreme proposal of one of the most extravagant sects of the Anarchists who have desolated Eastern Europe. "We charge and command that their wives be as free as heart can wish, or tongue can tell."

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GENERAL NEWS.

NO WOMEN WRANGLERS. Of the six Wranglers in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, there is only one Londoner, Mr. R. C. J. Howlands (Emmanuel), from the Latymer School, Hammersmith. There are no women Wranglers.

GOLF STREET NAMES. Action Council is adopting golf terms as the names of streets and roads on the Acton Wells garden suburb, which is on the site of an old golf course. Roads already named include the Long Drive, Braeys-avenue, the Green-road, and the Bye-street.

INCREASED IRISH EMIGRATION. A White Paper issued recently contains statistics of emigration from Ireland for 1919. The total number of emigrants who embarked at Irish ports with the intention of settling permanently elsewhere was 3,114, of whom 1,235 were males and 1,886 females. The total number was 1,995 more than that for the preceding year.

6½ MILLIONS ON GOVERNMENT SHIPYARDS. Colonel Leslie Wilson, in reply to a question by Mr. George Lambert, says the total cost to date of Chepstow, Beecley and Portbury shipyards, with the cost of houses at Beecley and Chepstow and expenses in connection with the fitting-out dock at Portishead, including liabilities, is about £5,400,000.

APRIL 23 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY. The Lord Mayor presided at the 26th annual meeting of the Royal Society of St. George, held at the Mansion House. On the motion of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Coddington, four resolutions were adopted to the effect that the observance of St. George's Day as the English national festival should be re-associated, April 23 being made a public holiday in England, that the teaching of the history and principles of patriotism should be included in the curricula of all schools of every grade, and that all patriotic Englishmen should co-operate with the society in resisting any scheme for the destruction of the history and unity of the country.

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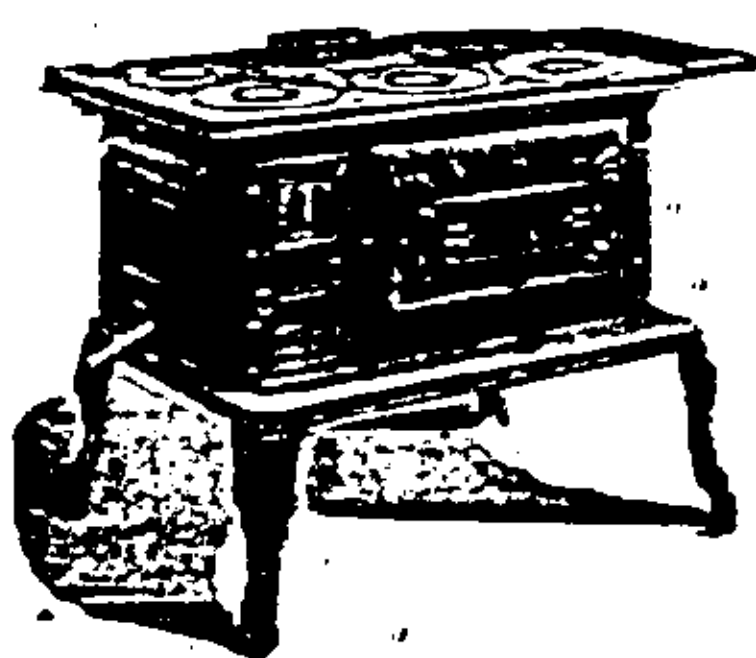
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RACING AND MORALS.

AFTER-THOUGHTS OF
ASCOT.

Lockley Hall, writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:—"Not many years ago," said a fellow church member on learning that I had been to Ascot races, "you would have incurred a pastoral rebuke, and in your father's time it would have meant excommunication."

However that might have been, no sense of having committed an unpardonable sin, no stabbings of conscience, followed my daring adventure. I did not even lose my umbrella, or have my pockets picked.

Then, on the whole, I was not in the worst of company. Beside me on the stand sat a prominent member of the S.P.A., who waxed wroth on catching sight of a white heron's feather in a lady's hat; yet, by all traditions, was not horse-racing a cruel sport? Had I not heard heart-rending tales of persecuted stable boys? But there were other hard jobs beginning with S: what of seamstresses, sailors, and slaves?

IN GOOD COMPANY.

Just in front of me sat a benevolent old fellow who had, in his 50 years' use of them, worn all the Japan of his big field glasses. I would have tanked on his morality and gentleness, yet from the Puritan standpoint he was hopelessly outside the pale. Ladies of fine taste and artistic temperament were about us, enjoying the whole proceedings—especially the luncheon basket—with sweet maiden innocence. There were others, of both sexes, a little less refined, a few who might have been labelled with the caustic description "horsey"; but in strict confidence, I have attended less agreeable meetings, confined strictly to the saints.

That word "horsey" sticks in the mind with a queer taste; but in reality it has little to do with character. Environ a child with stables and kennels, or with easels and long-haired youths, or anything else of a formative character, and you will not be surprised to hear slang or jargon issue from the tiny lips.

There was one side of the racing shield that I would fain have obliterated from the moral point of view not by any means from the picturesque angle. Nothing was more intriguing, as the novelists say, than the cajoling of the tipsters and the credulity of their dupes. It would hardly have surprised me to here texts of scripture quoted in favour of the purchase of tips. An expert tout's moral elevation is little less than sublime, while his wit is entertaining to the nth degree.

"I have just been listening," shouts one of the favourite "turf advisers," "to a man who says he has been a jockey. He weighs 16st. if an ounce. There are men here offering to sell you inside knowledge who'll be knocking at my door next winter for a job to sweep away the snow. Don't you believe a man who says he has backed his own tips for thousands. No, just look at his boots, in the place where the soles ought to be!"

GOOD WORKING PARTNERS.

This by the hour, and funny patter enough! profitable, too, for the preacher, whose curate goes round with the bag, lapping up half-crowns. Brag and bag are good working partners, but not only on the racecourse rostrum. All this levity of mine, where there should be stern denunciation or superior silence suggests to me that, as a product of Puritanism-and-water, I am fairly typical of the wear and tear of modern times. The whitewash of sanctity is peeling off, and underneath is the old humanity, impatience of humbug, and common sense of the Anglo-Saxon, or whatever mixture of earth's mould constitutes this particular ego.

In my teens I listened with reverent awe to addresses in which the Turf was likened to the top of a cliff over which men were blown into the bottomless abyss and even now I cannot bring myself to read a story by Nat Gould or enter a sweepstake. I have no sympathy with the sporting person's point of view, nor would I back a horse to win money for a new organ or repairs to the steeple; yet when I read that Dean Swift very nearly went to Ascot I feel half sorry that he did not get there. He could have made such delightful copy out of it.

THE GAMBLING.

"Oh, but the gambling," cries out a shocked reader; "you must see the wrong in that; why, anywhere else it is illegal."

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

SCHEME WITH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

At the Royal Scots Corporation Hall recently a meeting representative of London Scotsmen and Scotswomen was held under the auspices of the Federated Council of Scottish Associations in London in support of the Scottish National War Memorial.

Mr. John Douglas, chairman of the Federated Council, presided, and among those present were the Duke of Atholl, Mr. R. Munro (Secretary for Scotland), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir John Struthers, Sir James Dodds, Col. Sir A. Sprot, M.P., and Sir George W. Paton.

The Duke of Atholl detailed the circumstances which had given rise to the proposal to establish the memorial in Edinburgh Castle. Instead of the suggested national memorial in Hyde Park, he thought: the people of Scotland would wish to commemorate their own dead by putting up a memorial on Scottish soil with Scottish hands and with Scottish money.

ON SCOTLAND'S HEART.

The Rock and Castle of Edinburgh was a site upon which all Scotland could agree, for the interior of the building could be turned into a casket for their national history and trophies, while room could also be found for a shrine. Not one stone of the ancient fabric was to be touched, but all eyesores, such as kitchens and sanitary buildings, would be removed and better buildings put up in their stead.

The scheme would cost some- like 10d. per head of the population of Scotland over 15 years of age, and though Scots abroad had promised to help, they must not let it be said that it had been left to them to put up a national monument to Scotsmen in Scotland. They had been fortunate in their appeal so far, though they had not made a real appeal as yet, for they could not float their scheme in face of the appeal made by the Edinburgh Infirmary at present. Their appeal for the memorial could wait in view of that, but it could not wait indefinitely. They aimed at £250,000 altogether, but were endeavouring to get £150,000 to carry out the main scheme.

GRIP THE IMAGINATION.

The Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro, said that Scotland should have a national war memorial, and that this particular proposal was a worthy and fitting one, he thought most of them would agree and few would dispute. He felt certain it was a scheme that would grip the imagination and warm the hearts of Scotsmen and Scotswomen in every corner of the habitable globe as being one which did fitting and reverent homage to the dead, and which would also prove to be a great inspiration to the living.

The scheme had commanded the interest of His Majesty's Government, the original Committee having been appointed by himself with the direct sanction of the Government, while the appeal that was being made also had the sanction of the Government.

SHOULD APPEAL TO ALL SCOTS.

He could conceive no scheme in commemoration of the sacrifices made by the great dead, and the great deliverance wrought by them, which was more likely to command their ready assent and bring forth the full measure of their generosity. He hoped the appeal would meet with success in London as it had elsewhere.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh said he believed that here all Scots stood on common ground.

It was for a long time illegal to sing hymns out of church, and it is still illegal to solicit alms out of church. As for gambling, that is not a disease peculiar to horses. I have sat on a bench at the "Oral" and heard bets flying all round me.

"Bet you a bob he'll be out before lunch." "What'll you bet me the hundred don't go up next over?" "Anyone take a level bob he don't catch it?" and so on. In other words and with other intent the same spirit crops up among the godly—not merely in "drawing" for a piece of needlework, but in the pride of generosity.

Whether Saint Paul ever went to the races or not is still an open question; that he entered into the spirit of all contention, for the mastery is plain enough. Shall I be too, too utterly misunderstood if I dare to suggest that the difference between one obsession and another is partly— not wholly—a question of the number of coins of whitewash?

WAR LEVY DEAD.

CHANCELLOR-ON REASONS WHY.

By 244 votes to 81, the House of Commons recently endorsed the Government policy which refuses to countenance a levy on war wealth.

The subject arose on the motion of Mr. Clynes. "That this House, realising the serious effects upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, regrets the decision of the Government not to impose special taxation upon fortunes made as a result of the national emergency, and declares that in order to meet the present financial burdens and assist in liquidating the National Debt further measures should be adopted for raising revenue from accumulated wealth."

He referred to the finding of the Committee that inquired into the matter that excluding those whose post-war wealth did not exceed £25,000 there was a sum of £2,846,000,000 in the hands of some 340,000 persons, representing the aggregate increase of their wealth during the war.

He asserted that if the direct issue of a levy on war wealth was submitted to the popular will it would receive the general approval of the nation. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Chancellor would not be contented with a continuance of the ordinary methods of taxation. Our financial difficulties were brought about by extraordinary causes, and they must be met by extraordinary means. We unhesitatingly conscripted life during the war, and we should not timidly face a levy on post-war wealth now. The Chancellor should get as much of the £2,000,000,000 as possible. (Cheers.)

A BROKEN REED.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Committee had shown that one could not draw a line between those who made money out of the war and those who increased their wealth during the war, but not out of the war, and it was impossible so to frame the tax as to get at the improver or exorbitant profit and allow the other wealth to escape, and that no clear distinction was possible between increased wealth due to increased earnings and increased wealth due to rigid economy and patriotic savings.

As an expedient for reducing the Floating Debt the Committee had shown that the war levy was a broken reed. It would probably take three years to raise £350,000,000 of the £500,000,000 contemplated. As a fiscal expedient the levy was a failure. The Exchequer would be the loser by exchanging the Excess Duty for the war levy.

There was no doubt as to the position of the people who had to pay the tax. The whole world of banking, commerce, finance, and trade, much as they disliked the Excess Profits Duty, preferred the evil that they knew to the less precise and, therefore, more terrible evil of a capital levy.

NO ROYAL ROAD TO RECOVERY.

The world of finance and commerce was not in a profoundly stable condition. (Hear, hear.) Traders had stretched their capital to the utmost. Bankers had lent as much as they ought to lend, and even more. That was not a situation in which we could lightly undertake hazardous experiments. One false step producing one serious bankruptcy might bring on a whole train of evils, extent and duration of which no one could measure. There was need for caution. A levy would strike at the confidence of capital. There was no precedent for such a levy in any civilised country, and what guarantee was there that such a levy, once imposed, would not be repeated without the present justification?

For this reason the Government had decided not to make any proposals on the subject. He would now have to ask the House to maintain the Excess Profits Duty this year at 50 per cent, and the choice having been made, the taxor's equivalent must continue in existence for a longer period than would otherwise have been necessary. It was true the floating debt remained at a very high figure, and if we could not raise a limited levy of £500,000,000 with safety on war wealth we could not rely on an expedient for dealing with the Floating Debt on a general capital levy, which would have a far more disturbing effect and create much greater insecurity for capital and credit.

The result of the Committee's report was to show that there was no shot out or royal road to the recovery of our position.

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Apricot	Jam	27 oz.	"	60.	"
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LABOUR PARTY AND ITS
FUTURE."CONTROL OF INDUSTRY
BY THE WORKERS"

Delegates to the Labour party's congress met in the Olympia Hall at Scarborough recently to receive an official welcome from the mayor, and then to plunge at once into the consideration of a heavy agenda.

Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, A.S.E., was chosen as chairman of the congress.

In his presidential address, Mr. Hutchinson said that, in the industrial world peace was further away than ever; in the social world, society was hardly put to it to hold together, and politically the country was never in a greater state of uncertainty, misunderstanding, and difficulty.

At this grave and difficult period Labour looked round and took stock. And what did Labour find?

It was 18 months since hostilities ceased, but despite all their hopes, there were still few enough signs of the coming of real peace in Europe, or of the reconstruction of our social and economic system which we had been led to expect during the war. (Hear, hear.)

AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

In his references to Ireland, Mr. Hutchinson plainly looked for an Irish Republic if the Irish people demanded it.

Dealing with matters affecting the Labour movement at home, Mr. Hutchinson said the key to real democracy, alike in industry and politics, lay in the assumption by both hand and brain workers of the direct control of their own affairs which were the most vital affairs of the community of which they formed the essential part as a Labour party.

As to the future, their policy must be towards control of industry by the workers. The future really lay in the international movement, and they must be ready, not for the task of destruction, but for the nobler task of constructing a newer system under which the peoples of the world could live in peace.

THE PARTY BUDGET.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, treasurer of the Labour party, presented a budget which provided

for an expenditure of £12,150 per annum.

He said no corner of the country should be without some organisation to support the Labour party, and he moved that the contribution of the affiliated bodies, throughout the country should be increased from 21 to 31 per member.

This was agreed to. Discussion took place in the selection of Labour candidates, and Mr. George Emery, of the National Socialist Party, declared they would never win by-elections with the weak-kneed candidates they put forward.

"What we want," he said, "are candidates prepared to use the political weapon to promote the revolutionary class struggle, the ultimate overthrow of capitalism, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We do not want middle class candidates who will be nothing more than the left-wing of the Liberal party."

LABOUR'S WAR MEMORIAL.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald reported that about £12,000 had been contributed towards the Labour party's war memorial, although £100,000 was required. He begged the organisations to send along their subscriptions as quickly as possible.

OBJECTION WAS TAKEN BY A BERNONDESEY DELEGATE TO THE MEMORIAL.

but Mr. R. Smillie defended it, saying it was not intended to glorify the war spirit. The majority of those who died at the front believed they were right in fighting, and that was enough for him. The Labour party ought to have this memorial.

MERCHANT SERVICE WAR MEDALS.

Correspondence between the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and the Board of Trade regarding the issue of war medal ribbons to Merchant Service officers has resulted in the services qualifying for medals being extended to comprise nine additional dangerous zones. It is further announced that persons entitled to war medals should apply for the award to the authority in that part of the British Empire in which they now reside, and in accordance with the regulations in force there. Those who now reside in foreign countries should apply to the authority in that part of the Empire in which they last resided.

BOXING AND THE BAYONET.

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

Few people realize how boxing—that is, the modern physical-scientific school of boxing—proved to be one of the greatest factors in the winning of the war for this country and her allies, says Times correspondent.

Before the War, bayonet-fighting, at any rate in the British Army, was looked upon by all ranks as a kind of sacred mystery divorced from the rifle and from tactics—a thing apart, demanding special observances and even a special course for its instruction and practice. Lessons in bayonet-fighting were given in barracks under the direction of an instructor, generally a portly gentleman with abnormally developed biceps whose physical activities were practically bounded by the four walls of the gymnasium. These four walls, it may be added, generally were adorned by photographs of the instructor, with his biceps and silver trophies in advantageous perspective. The recruit was clad in a wire mask and a sporran, the latter generally in a stage of progressive "mould." The weapons were "spring bayonets," dummy rifles, that is, with a blunt dummy bayonet which acted on a spring and disappeared into the barrel on contact of the button with the adversary's body on the principle of a stage silette. The various parts of the training were then carried out strictly in accordance with the red book, but excluding every touch of actuality, of the din and exhaustion of actual fighting in varied atmospheric conditions in the open-air and of the protection afforded by the clothing and equipment of an adversary armed and accoutred under modern conditions. In the early part of the war it was soon perceived that the use of the bayonet could no longer be taught upon these principles; that the bullet and the bayonet were part of one weapon, the rifle; that the rifle with the bayonet affixed was not merely a spear, but that musketry and bayonet-fighting were part and parcel of rifle tactics, and that the one was the complement of the other.

At a breath the artificial atmosphere of the gymnasium was dissipated, fresh air and service conditions became the rule, and then it was appreciated that the principles of boxing practically governed the use of the bayonet. Quickness, footwork, a hard punch delivered straight from the right shoulder with all the force and weight of the body behind it, a fine parry, and a trained comprehension of the vulnerable points at which only a blow became deadly were identical and vital both to boxing and bayonet training. Also the spirit of attack, of endurance, of self-control under disadvantage, of refusal to give in—in short, the "ethical" side of boxing, was found to be of essential value in effective bayonet work. Colonel R. B. Campbell, D.S.O., of the Gordon Highlanders, the present Inspector of Physical Training, was among the earliest to appreciate the changed conditions. A first-class boxer, a hard athlete, an open-air man, as opposed to a mere gymnast, Colonel Campbell threw himself heart and soul into the establishment of a practical Service method of bayonet training, based upon the principles of the best boxing and the essential interdependence of the and movement. Both in France and in England he was sent round the commands and training establishments lecturing upon and demonstrating the faith that was in him. A born lecturer, with a simple direct humorous style, he talked to the N.C.O.s and men in their own vernacular, demonstrating with the aid of an instructor trained by himself and putting to actual proof before his audiences each principle of his system as he enunciated it. The Headquarters Gymnasium at Aldershot and the schools at home and abroad were staffed with the pick of the amateur and professional boxing talent of the Empire, including Sergeant-Major "Johnny" Basham and other

TESTING AEROPLANE MODELS.

A NEW WIND TUNNEL.

On the occasion of the annual visitation of the National Physical Laboratory by the general board, the chairman of which is the president of the Royal Society, Sir Joseph Thomson, the buildings were thrown open to inspection, and a large number of visitors were enabled to see something of the work that is in progress.

The laboratory expanded enormously during the war, and in no department has the growth been more marked than in that devoted to aeronautics. Here was to be seen the large new wind tunnel, measuring 14 ft. by 7 ft. in section, which is now nearing completion, and in the smaller channels already in use were shown experiments on the performance of air screws and on the stability of complete aeroplane models. In the adjoining Engineering Department the chief feature was a large collection of machines of different types for testing the strength of materials, and considerable attention was also attracted by a model of a proposed machine, on the Lancaster principle, for determining the efficiency of spur and bevel gears and of chains used for the transmission of power. An addition is to be made to the accommodation available for engineering, and not far off the Admiralty, who intend in the future, to make greater use of the facilities offered by the laboratory are erecting a building for their special work.

In the William Froude National Tank a new apparatus was in operation testing the effects of a screw propeller placed behind a ship, the model employed representing an ordinary single-screw cargo steamer. An apparatus for testing the floats of seaplanes was also on view, and another machine was measuring the pressure exerted by loose oil in large compartments on the bulkheads of a vessel when pitching. Various high-temperature furnaces were at work in the metallurgy department, including one driven by highly compressed air, and the rolling mill was seen in operation on non-ferrous alloys. Various specimens relating to the failure and breaking of steel and alloy materials and to the microscopic examination of metals were also on view.

In the meteorology department were exhibited a number of the special machines and methods for the accurate measurement of gauges of various kinds, including screw gauges, and also for the volumetric testing of scientific glassware, a branch of work which has lately been taken up on an extended scale. Methods of measuring refractive indices, humidity at low temperatures, and the specific heats of granulated materials of low thermal conductivity were explained in the physics department.

In the electricity department, among many investigations was one on the illumination given by miners' lamps, and another on the design and colour of lenses for ships navigation lamps, while in a separate hut tests were being conducted on thermionic valves telegraphy and telephony.

Well-known personalities of the ring, the old "mask-and-sporran" fighting was limited strictly to displays and individual competition in skill at arms. Bayonet-assault courses were laid out on service lines throughout all the training grounds in Great Britain, France and in the East. Boxer athletes in red and black jerseys took the place of the "acrobat, and boxing became an essential part of the training of the Army. The better boxer the recruit became the finer "show" he gave in the bayonet lessons and on the assault course.

The German, never a good bayonet fighter, and equipped with a weapon longer but less handy than that of the British, became appalled at the unerring lightning-power exercised by the Tommy as a result of these practical reforms. "Int—cut—on guard!" became the slogan of the British Army, and it

A "ZIGZAG" CLOCK.

INVENTION FOR DODGING SUBMARINES.

A claim in respect of an alarm clock by means of which it was possible for the helmsman of a ship to alter its course at the right moment in order to avoid being torpedoed by a submarine came before the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors recently. Commander Wyatt, formerly in the Navy, and Captain Lewis, R. N., made a joint claim in respect of this invention, which was known as a "Zigzag" clock.

Commander Wyatt read a letter written by Admiral Sir Richard Webb, who declared that "zigzagging" was most efficacious in warding off submarine attack. The witness explained that the clocks were used with large convoys of American troops, which, when proceeding at a rapid rate, had to zigzag, and unless they had some synchronized method of doing so there would very soon have been collisions.

Mr. R. Moritz (for the Treasury) agreed that these clocks were an extremely useful anti-submarine weapon. Zigzagging could not have been adopted successfully apart from a clock, but there were other clocks. The applicants had merely introduced an element of variability to an invention by a man named Brooks, who only received £30 from the Admiralty Ordnance Committee. For that improvement Commander Wyatt and Captain Lewis had already received £108 each from the Committee.

The Commission will promulgate their decision.

AVIATION HELMETS.

Mr. Charles Henry Curtis, a tailor, trading as Messrs. George Curtis and Co., of Grafton-street, made a claim in respect of an aviation helmet, which he said was his invention.

Mr. T. Carthew, counsel for the claimant, explained that his client first took up the question of head protection for aviators in 1913, and in 1916 one of his helmets was adopted as a "field pattern" by the Royal Army Clothing Department for aviation purposes. Mr. Curtis had made a claim of £5,000 royalty on each helmet and the Ministry of Munitions had offered him £100. At the end of the war the Government had a large number of helmets which they were prepared to dump into the country, and Mr. Curtis had been offered 2,000 by the Disposal Board at 1s. each. His client's prospects of selling these helmets had been depreciated by the fact that they had been put on the market at a very much cut price.

Evidence bearing out counsel's statement was given by the applicant, and Major Lewis Turner, formerly an instructor in the Royal Air Force, stated he considered the helmet the best in use and superior to the "Roald." For the Ministry of Munitions, Colonel W. D. Beattie, of the Civil Aviation Department, said that for all-round purposes they had found that the "Roald" helmet was superior to the helmet invented by the applicant. It was lighter, not so hot, and probably gave equal protection.

Mr. Trevor Watson, for the Crown, said the "Roald" helmet was the invention of a Frenchman, and it was because of the difficulties in supply that the Department was compelled to fall back on Mr. Curtis's pattern. The Commission will make their award later.

It is reported that an Australian Brigade in 1917 took line after line of Hun trenches, singing, or rather grunting, with deadly pause and precision, the chant of the cold steel. More than ever did the bayonet, taught on the principles of the ring, exact its toll in the offensive of 1918. The Hun, conscious of the failure of his greatest effort, could not stand the "long-point," "short-point," or "jab" of our boxer-trained soldiery, and, as always in history, modern artillery, aircraft, and high-explosives notwithstanding, the final decision was gained by the rifle with fixed bayonet (as by its equivalent in the past) with the British infantryman behind it.

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POSITIVELY OUR LAST NIGHT

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Friday July 30th.

THE

LEYLAND

HODGSON

REVUE CO.

IN

LONDON'S MOST SUCCESSFUL

REVUE.

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ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 3rd August, 1920.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 18 Middle Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—Teak hatstand, blackwood music cabinet, stools & teapots, Chesterfield couches & armchairs, carved cherrywood card table, teak desk & bookcases, silk embroidered pictures, tapestry curtains, carpets, rugs, electric fittings etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chest, tea tables, teak flower stands, dinner service etc. etc.

Double & single teak & iron bedsteads, double & single teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, teak chests of drawers, enamelled baths, patent basins etc. etc.

Also

Pantry & Kitchen Requisites

And

1 Victrola with cabinet & 40 records

1 Singer's Sewing Machine with electrical attachment

1 Aviary with 11 canaries

N.B.—Most of the above furniture were made by Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Monday, the 2nd August.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 31st July, 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)

525 Boxes Tin Plates

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER, highly qualified (Diploma of Riga Polytechnicum), with practical experience of Machine Building, Railway Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Engineering, Expert Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position. Address offers to Box 399 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Assistant (British) wanted for General Office work. State Age, experience and salary required to—Box 404 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Furnished House required, suitable for three or four bachelors (British). Hongkong preferred. Immediate possession if possible. Apply Box 405 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 135 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—For immediate occupation, 3 rooms suitable for offices on Queen's Road, central, near the banks. Apply to Box 402 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Nine Pence per Share on account of the year 1920 has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 25th day of August 1920 to Shareholders on the Register on Tuesday, the 10th day of August 1920 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,

R. J. WILTON,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI,

Graduate from the Nagasaki Massage School, has removed from No. 33 Queen's Road to No. 26, Stanley Street, Telephone No. 1964.

MUSTARD & CO.

Consignment, Rd. Canton

Telephone No. 1186.

DALTON - ADDING - LISTING - CALCULATING - MACHINE

ALMOST human in its capabilities; MORE than human in its accuracy.

TEN KEYS ONLY

Operation as Simple as a Typewriter. Demonstrations given on request.

Machines delivered on instalment plan.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"PROMETHEUS" 17th August London and Hamburg
 "OANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam and Antwerp
 "PROTESILAUS" 31st August London, Amsterdam and Hamburg
 "ACHILLES" 9th Sept. London, Amsterdam and Antwerp
 "MENTOR" 21st Sept. London, Amsterdam and Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 20th August Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 2nd Sept. M'les, Havre and Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

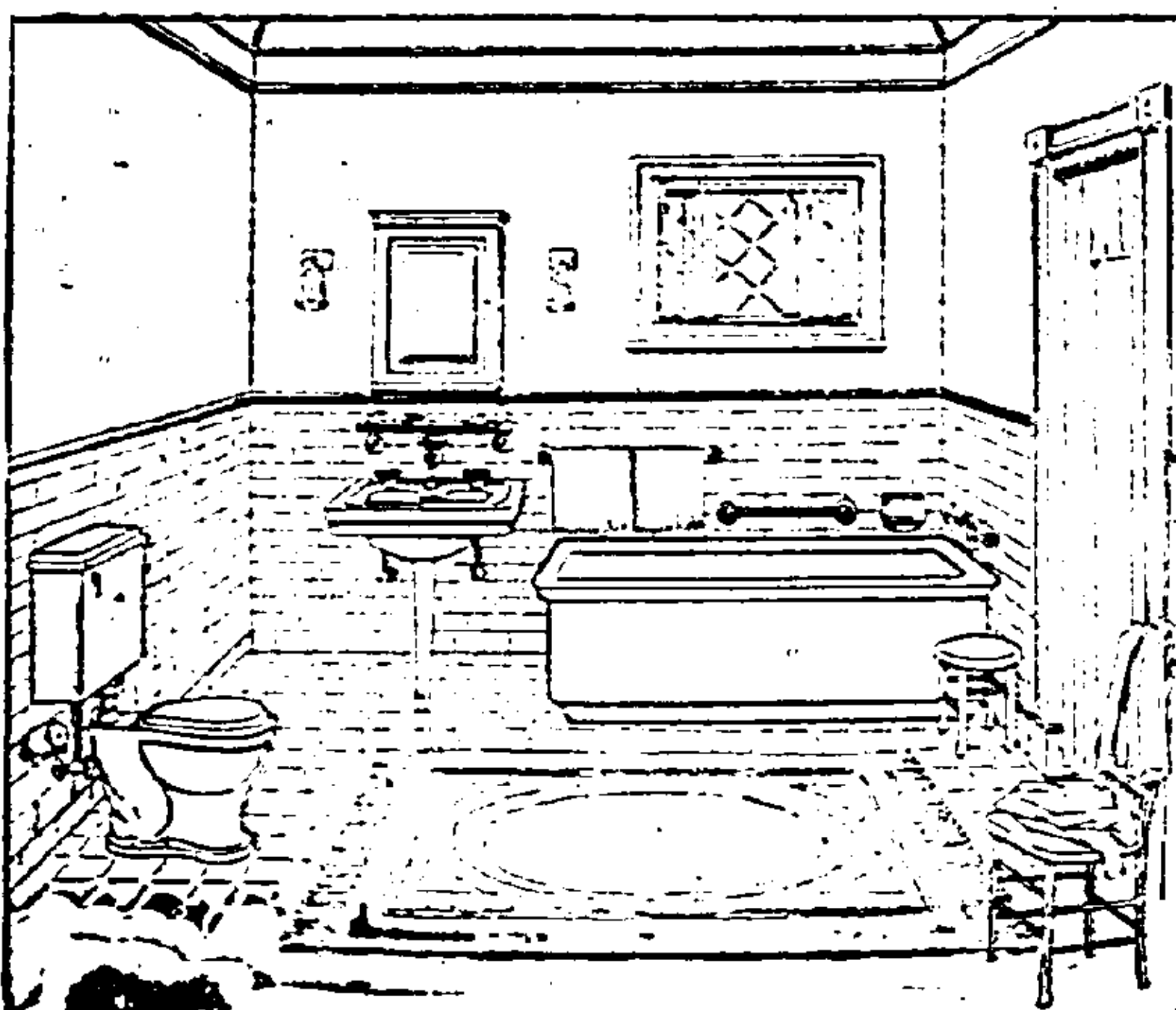
"INION" 16th August
 "TALTHYBIUS" 30th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 9.

For Freight and Further Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

If you want a modern up-to-date Bathroom with
 fixtures from floor to ceiling call on us.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building,

Chater Road

SINCERE'S
SUMMER
SALE

Now on for 20 DAYS only

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!

EVERY LINE A BARGAIN!!

"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

TEL. 1967/8.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOB UN
KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to

50 B.H.P. now in stock

also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.

Manager ... K.329.

Secretary ... K.369.

Harbour Engineer ... K.23.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the
 Cargo will be discharged into
 Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
 will lie at Consignee's risk. The
 Cargo will be ready for delivery
 from Godown on and after 29th
 July.

Optional cargo will be landed,
 unless notice has been given
 prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
 goods are to be left in the
 Godowns, where they will be
 examined on any Tuesdays and
 Fridays between the hours of
 10.45 a.m. and noon within the
 free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after
 the Goods have left the steamer's
 Godown, and all Goods remaining
 undelivered after the 4th August
 will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
 must be presented to the under-
 signed on or before the 13th
 August, or they will not be
 recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"RIOJUN MARU"

From JAPAN.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
 informed that all goods are
 being landed at their risk into the
 Godowns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company, Ltd., at Kowloon,
 whence and/or from the wharves
 delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
 ed unless notice to the contrary
 be given before.

No claims will be admitted
 after the Goods have left the Go-
 downs, and all Goods remaining
 undelivered after the 28th inst.
 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
 must be presented to the Under-
 signed on or before the 14th prox.
 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
 Goods are to be left in the
 Godowns, where they will be ex-
 amined on the 4th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
 effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1920.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Corrected to 28th July, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. M. C. Lusher
 A. S. Allen Mr. and Mrs.
 O. W. Anderson C. Lauritzen
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Law
 J. Barr Madam J. J.
 Mr. and Mrs. Leiria
 G. F. Bartlett Miss H. Lillo
 Miss E. Bachelors S. Longford
 Mrs. E. R. Bellion A. H. Lustig
 Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs.
 O. H. Benson H. B. Mabson
 Mr. and Mrs. Dr. O. Marriott
 S. Binney Mr. and Mrs.
 Mrs. G. Bon-
 nardel
 G. Boelsen C. W. Martyn
 Dr. Borgesen J. F. McKean
 P. P. Brady Capt. C. E. Mc-
 chan
 Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs.
 J. H. Brady W. P. Neeson
 Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs.
 A. R. Cameron A. B. Peacock
 S. C. Campbell Miss N. E. Pep-
 erel
 E. J. Carmichael S. S. Perry
 P. D. Chandler H. van der Plas
 A. A. Claxton Col. and Mrs.
 N. Croucher Poriot
 Miss H. Davis A. H. Porter
 J. Dewar Capt. K. W.
 Van Driel Power
 Engr. Capt. S. P.
 Ferguson
 C. G. Fry W. A. Radford Jr.
 J. S. Gardiner Miss E. Rasmus-
 son
 G. M. Gordon Mrs. R. C. Ras-
 musson
 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ray
 Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Reynolds
 R. Rodenfraser
 O. Wohl Schroder
 S. Schwartz
 Capt. Sigeland
 J. J. Simon
 Mr. and Mrs.
 A. Hanson B. E. Solomon
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 ton
 G. St. Heaps
 H. Henderson
 Miss L. Hersloff
 H. K. Hochschilde
 Lady Howard
 W. H. Home
 Mrs. E. Jack
 Mr. and Mrs.
 C. A. Jacques
 Mrs. E. B. Jones
 R. Julien
 N. R. Karanjia
 Mr. and Mrs.
 R. Kewley
 F. L. Kirschner
 O. Geo. Lane
 Capt. T. Medina
 Mr. Nebeling
 Mrs. J. F. Nichol
 H. O. Odell
 T. Pals
 Mrs. Passmore
 J. W. Pritchard
 Mrs. A. Robertson
 Mr. Robscheet
 Shin Chaw
 Dr. A. B. Souza
 Mr. and Mrs.
 L. Y. Heng
 Mr. and Mrs. A.
 Harrison
 C. W. Hart
 C. S. Ishiater
 Mrs. J. Johnston
 Mrs. Kellman
 L. Young

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 28th July, 1920.

Mrs. R. Almond Mrs. J. Kilbee &
 Mr. and Mrs. child
 Aratham Mrs. Lovegrove
 Dr. M. E. Asger Mr. Mann
 Mr. and Mrs. Miss Mann
 W. Budge Mr. and Mrs.
 Master Choi Shing McCabe
 Choi Shing Capt. T. Medina
 Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Morrison
 Christensen Mr. Nebeling
 J. C. Clark Mrs. J. F. Nichol
 E. G. Coomes H. O. Odell
 T. Cox
 P. T. Farrell Mrs. Passmore
 J. D. Forrest Mrs. A. Robertson
 Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Robscheet
 A. Pothergill Shin Chaw
 Mr. and Mrs. Dr. A. B. Souza
 Gregory Mr. and Mrs.
 L. Y. Heng Stewart and
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Family
 Harrison
 C. W. Hart Mr. and Mrs.
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 Mrs. J. Johnston G. E. Wetton
 Mrs. Kellman L. Young

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Corrected to 22nd July, 1920.

Miss E. Best H. T. Krull
 Mrs. J. Stewart Mr. and Mrs.
 Brown Lawson
 J. D. Carriere Dr. and Mrs. H.
 C. J. Endert J. van Lummel
 W. B. Haslett J. MacDonald
 J. P. Haverkamp L. J. Morley
 C. J. Higgins H. H. Olsen
 botham Mrs. P. M. Rotat
 J. J. Wierink-de Wm. Thom
 Hoog Mr. and Mrs. H.
 W. E. Hes E. Wempe
 B. Jaimechoojine
 P. J. de Kant

PAK HONG.

Corrected to 22nd July, 1920.

Capt. Archer H. O. Hope
 Mr. and Mrs. A. M. and Mrs. R.
 K. Ashby Hunter
 Baroness van Mr. and Mrs.
 Aarssen Beyers J. K. Jolly
 Baron van Aeris R. W. Lee Jones
 van Beyers Sir Ellis Kadoorie
 B. E. O. Bird B. C. Kampansen
 R. Blacking Mr. Konkolovally
 Mr. and Mrs. D. L. A. Laing
 K. Blah J. B. Lamburn
 Mr. and Mrs. O. T. J. D. Lloyd
 Breakpear R. S. Logan
 J. G. Bridger Mrs. J. F. Macg-
 regor
 Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Macnamara
 Carson P. J. Maitland
 Maj. and Mrs. J. W. May-
 hew
 E. Carter Mrs. McAlnah
 G. P. Canille Capt. H. S. Mills
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Miss M. Moninger
 W. Church Capt. Montsiele
 S. N. Clark Mr. and Mrs.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Cockburn
 Cockburn O. H. Cole
 C. F. Cooper Mrs. Cormack
 Mrs. Coxon H. H. Nott
 B. Crowley Mrs. Proton
 D. C. H. Cully E. B. Potter
 D. F. Cuthill J. S. Robinson
 L. J. Davies H. W. Roger
 En. Com. W. Maj. and Mrs.
 Dawson Sanders
 N. E. Dick C. E. Sandstrom
 Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Savage
 F. J. Dickie Mr. and Mrs.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Mesman
 W. F. Duggett R. P. Shaw
 Mr. and Mrs. John A. Findley Smith
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 G. E. Ellans Mr. and Miss
 G. Eveleigh Stubbings
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 Hon. Mr. E. B. Halifax Gen.
 D. Hall H. H. Webster
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 Maj. Harding H. P. Williams
 C. J. B. Hellstrom Mr. and Mrs.
 A. H. Hollings Winfield
 worth Marshall Wood
 Mr. and Mrs. Maj. R. B. Young
 C. E. Holmes

PALACE HOTEL.

Corrected to 19th June, 1920.

Mr. Beacham A. Marks
 Mrs. C. K. Bens-Mr. and Mrs.
 lead T. Matthew
 Capt. T. Brown Mr. McArty
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholls
 S. P. L. Leigh Mr. and Mrs.
 H. Havent J. H. Orsberry
 Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Robertson
 S. Harley G. A. Scarle
 J. Jack H. Stainfield
 W. E. Kirby A. F. Starkey
 I. T. Manix

JUDGE ON WOMEN'S DRESS
AND CARDS.PAWNBROKER'S IDEA OF A
"REAL" LADY.

It is a common thing, said a
 pawnbroker's assistant in the
 High Court recently, for a lady to
 come into the shop and take off
 her necklace in order to obtain a
 loan.

The action, before Mr. Justice
 Darling, was brought by Messrs.
 Jay Richard Attenborough and
 Co., Limited, the pawnbroker,
 against Messrs. R. H. Halford
 Sons, Limited, jewellers, of Pall-
 mall, W., for the return of a pearl
 necklace valued at £325. It was
 bought at Messrs. Halfords for
 that sum by a woman who did not
 pay for it at the time, and who
 pledged it with the plaintiffs for
 £135.

The Court at her trial ordered
 the restitution of the necklace to
 Messrs. Halfords and Messrs.
 Attenborough handed it over
 under protest.

An assistant of Messrs. Atten-
 borough named Baxter said the
 necklace was pledged in Oxford-
 street on July 2. The woman
 asked for an advance of £200.
 She spoke like a lady and was
 dressed like one.

Mr. Justice Darling: How do
 you decide by the dress whether
 a person is a lady or not?

SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila
 and
 Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" Beginning of September.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TJIMANOR" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "KANGAEAN" November.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,
York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

13th August.

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Del.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For

SEATTLE - TACOMA - VICTORIA - VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"WEST IVAN" 12th August.

"DELIGHT" 25th August.

further sailings to be announced later.
 Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common
 points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m. only.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the U'y's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

Witness said the lady was
 dressed very quietly.

His Lordship: Ah! (Laughter.)

Then if she had not been quietly

dressed what conclusion would

you have drawn?—If the lady

had a smart and flashy appear-
 ance I should certainly have
 questioned her.

Supposing she had been

painted?—I looked at the lady

and was satisfied with her
 appearance.

Do you never ask ladies who

take their necklaces off why they

want money? Whether they

play cards or bet?—No.

But you assume that these

people have had gambling losses?
 —No.

Then what do you think it is?
 Do you think that they have been
 taxed too much by the Govern-
 ment? (Laughter.)

Witness: We think they want
 a temporary loan.

Mr. Matthews said he under-
 stood that the woman was ad-
 dicted to clever frauds of this
 kind—it was a form of disease

which showed an inability to
 appreciate the morality of her
 actions.

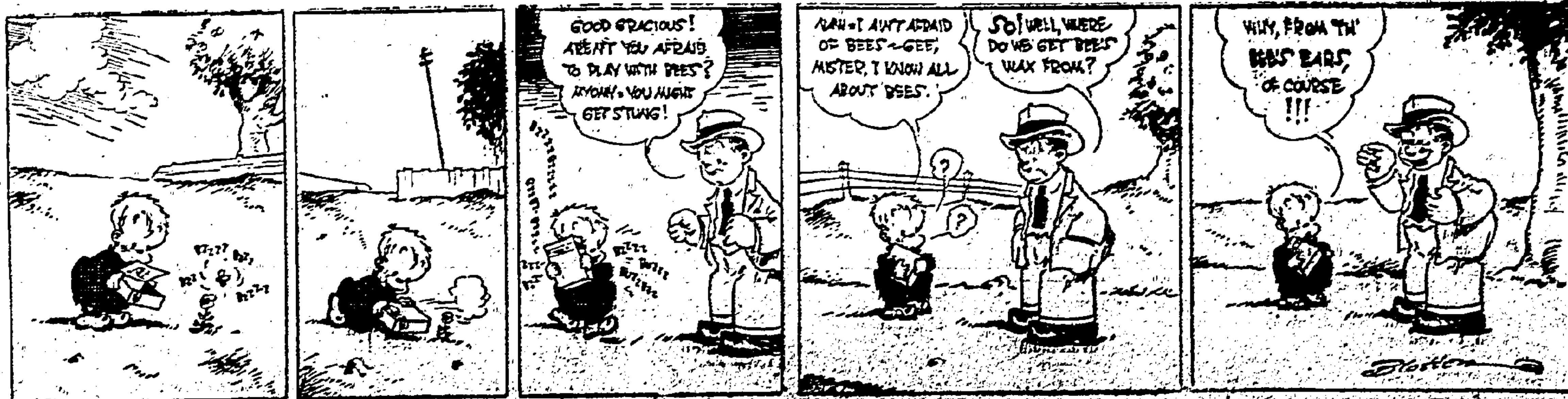
Mr. Justice Darling said he

was of opinion that Messrs. Hal-
 ford never intended to part with
 the property, and it never was
 the woman's property. He there-
 fore held in favour of the defend-
 ants, and entered judgment for
 them with costs.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Where'dya s'pose!

BY BLOSSER.



DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINKS

Can be made with
WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated
Water. Raspberry, Strawberry,
Lemon, Lime Juice--etc., etc.

Prepared from the
GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 15.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1920.

IT'S SUMMER!

There are possibly a good many of our readers who remember a rather well-known local clergyman who sometimes used to tell his congregation that he had nothing fresh worth talking about and that he did not propose to deliver himself of the customary sermon. He brought to his work a refreshing frankness; when he did not feel like giving a sermon he just told the people so and they sang an extra hymn to fill in the time. And he based and justified that attitude on a story that ran like this:—"If you meet a friend in the street you sometimes content yourself with a passing acknowledgment, but at other times you feel as though you would like to stop and have a chat and you do so." The very naturalness of the proceeding appeals to one, but how different it is to the position of the man who has to write something every day, who has a certain column to fill, whether he feels like filling it or not. The writer of this simply has to write something; it's part of his day's task; but how different writing is when one is handling a subject of some interest to one's self to when it is a mere matter of getting an unpleasant job over quickly.

Readers, just follow us for a few moments. We first of all take a mental look round at matters local and all the old well-worn subjects come into view like so many ghosts. There's housing (oh, what a lot we've written about that); there's the harbour improvements; roads; better representation on the Council; and a hundred and one subjects that might be tickled back into life if one only had a new thought or two on them. But, summer days make one sigh to be a little languid and all these old rusty-coloured contentions look like a lot of crotchety grandfathers shaking their threatening sticks at us. Our mood is "Leave them alone and they'll come home"—enough of this pandering to local pets! To-morrow we may be at them again, for we have come to learn that if you want anything done in Hongkong it's a case of "slog, slog, slog." But for to-day, no, we refuse to say anything. Reader is a friend in need when it comes to leading articles or "Notes and Comments." True enough, there were plenty of subjects to be found in the cables that came our way, but who wanted to take up all the old arguments, say the same old things in a different way, make something out of nothing? The Boulogne Conference might have inspired a few thoughtful reflections; the Amritsar riots could have provided a useful opening for a little moralising; Britain's military strength (as divulged by Mr. Winston Churchill) tempted one to a little self-praise. In these days of so much activity there is surely enough to talk about, but the point is "Why should we always have to preach his sermon (he was only expected to once a week); office workers have their holidays and they have their "slack-offs" too, when the Boss isn't looking; and we are going to have our momentary "slack" as well. The normal man is thinking more about cold drinks and bathing picnics just now than about newspaper writings and we are going to join him in being normal—just for once. We are looking ahead to that first plunge and then the lazy loll in the almost cool water—away with "Bolsheviks," away with Ireland, away with all those old tantalising questions and the screams of men; just let us go and have that dip and enjoy that cold drink. "Business is slack these days" complained one commercial man to us yesterday, and we almost answered "A jolly good job, too."

And so away we go, basket in hand, to catch the launch at Blake Pier. Let's leave the sordid things of the world alone for a moment; let's get undressed and cool ourselves for a while. The congregation has been used to a sermon and it's the appointed place in the service for it. A rather tired parson mounts his pulpit knowing that the people ought to be spoken to and are prepared to be. But he has an honest conscience and knows himself for a "hack." With illuminating and pleasing frankness he merely says "Let's have another hymn." And the congregation sings.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

OCCUPATION OF BASEMENTS.

The campaign of cleanliness which the health authorities are carrying out in Kowloon should be fruitful of good results in removing possible causes of disease. Special attention is being paid to servants' latrines attached to European houses, and we hear that many notices have been served on residents to remedy certain defects and shortcomings. But there is one further matter that might be given a little investigation. We refer to the occupation of basements of flats and houses by Chinese household servants and private richahs coolies. A little observation any night will show that these basements are regularly used as habitation places, and, what is more, some of them appear even to be let out by native servants as miniature lodging-houses. Occasionally, too, one comes across Chinese, who find these places a trifle too warm, sleeping on the pavements outside European residences. Now, these things should not be. Cases have been reported to us in which residents have been made painfully aware of most obnoxious smells coming from the basements of their flats, and investigation has shown that numbers of Chinese have made these places their abode at night. We have an idea that no basement can be occupied for habitation purposes without the written permission of the Sanitary Board. Then why is the law not enforced? It would be an easy matter to round up a dozen or so of these Chinese and prosecute them, at the same time making it generally known that this practice is against the public health regulations. We hope the matter will be looked into.

SHAMROCK LOSES.

Four-leafed shamrocks are supposed to be lucky. But Shamrock the Fourth has not lent any encouragement to the superstition. Once again Sir Thomas Lipton has failed, after more than twenty years of striving, to win back the America Cup for England. But this time he came very near to getting possession of the trophy, winning more races in this series of five than had ever been won by competing British yachts within the past seventy years. Being victorious in the first two contests, British hopes were raised that Shamrock IV would at least manage to pull off one of the remaining three and thus win back the coveted cup. But the Resolute proved too good a ship and, on Sir Thomas Lipton's own admission, thoroughly deserved to retain the trophy for America. Great as our hopes were, we can very sincerely congratulate the Resolute's builder and her skipper on bringing off the victory, when long odds were against them. From the time, in 1851, when these races were instituted, there have been thirty-seven actual trials of yachting skill between British and American boats, and of these only three have gone to the credit of England, the Livonia having won in 1871 and Shamrock IV being twice successful in the latest races. Sir Thomas Lipton is now going to stand aside for a year to give somebody else a chance, but we do hope that he will live to see the day when his own boat, either as challenger or defender, will bring him the satisfaction of winning the cup which he has striven so hard to obtain.

MOTOR BUSES.

From what we can hear, the inauguration of the motor bus service to Repulse Bay has not proved altogether a success, and there is a strong probability that these vehicles will soon be taken off the run. In this connection it has been suggested to us that it would be a convenience to many Kowloon people, and might well repay the Dragon Motor Company, whose enterprise is widely known, to initiate a service from Kowloon to Castle Peak. Excepting by a few people, mostly those who are fortunate enough to own their own cars, the charm and beauties of this locality are not known by residents of the peninsula, and if trips out and back, with a few hours' stay, could be made for about two dollars a head, no doubt many would be attracted to this spot, where there are splendid bathing facilities. As a trial, it might be worth while of the Company to run a special excursion say on August Bank Holiday afternoon.

SEVEN M.P.S. REFUSE SALARIES.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin says there are at present seven members who decline to accept their salaries as members of Parliament.

DAY BY DAY.

THE ALCHEMY OF LIFE CONSISTS IN EXTRACTING GOOD FROM THE ENVELOPING EVIL ABOUT US.—Joubert.

There was one fatal case of enteric (a Chinese) reported yesterday.

Three of them were fined \$10 each, as they had previous convictions and one \$5.

One Japanese passenger on board the s.s. Kaga Maru which arrived here to-day threw himself over-board near Singapore.

In the Garrison Tennis League, the R.A.S.C. gained their third consecutive victory yesterday evening by beating the R.A.M.C. "A" team, by 54 games to 27.

We learn on good authority that Lieut. J. R. McConnell, 74th Punjab, has been promoted to the substantive rank of Captain, with effect from the 29th July, 1920.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will include, amongst others, photographs taken at the weddings of Mr. H. E. Scriven and Miss Stokes, and of Mr. Arnold Hughes and Miss Cameron.

Among the passengers who left by the Empress of Asia yesterday were Lieut. Comdr. Kilgour, Messrs. T. R. Chassels, G. B. Layton, F. Smyth, J. Ralston and A. R. Sutherland.

A Chinese arrested by the Police on the Amakusa Maru yesterday in possession of 30 taels of opium was at the Police Court this morning sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 or, in default, six months' hard labour. The accused stated that he was given the drug at Amoy to take to Canton.

The acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice H. H. J. Compertz, presided this morning over the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. C. D. Melbourne informed his Lordship that the solicitors were not ready to go on, and asked for an adjournment sine die of the cases on the list. This was granted.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. Marine Magistrate, the owners of four Chinese cargo boats were fined \$10 each for being alongside the s.s. Yuen-sang yesterday, outside of five cargo boats. The masters of four steam launches were prosecuted for being alongside the s.s. China and the s.s. Tjisalak.

Playing to a very sparse audience, the Leyland Hodgson Company last night produced the revue "Rosebuds," which drew a full house on its first performance here recently. With an enthusiasm which did them the greatest credit, the members of the Company gave a bright little show full of amusing witticisms and funny situations. It is sincerely to be hoped that with the good things promised for to-night's show, "Persians," Hongkong theatre-goers will fill the theatre to overflowing.

A gang of roughs, seven or eight in number, visited one of the houses of ill-repute at West Point yesterday, and demanded from one of the girls a sum of \$20 under pain of suffering physical injuries. A refusal was met with by the desperadoes, who again visited the house later in the day. An alarm being given, they rushed from the house, but two men got into the hands of the Police and were this morning charged by Inspector Willis before Mr. R. O. Hutchison. A remand was granted, bail in the sum of \$200 being fixed for each prisoner.

A quantity of popu lottery tickets in the process of being turned out, as well as a complete printing outfit, were seized by the Police in a raid on a house yesterday and led to a charge of possession of the tickets and machinery being preferred against three Chinese at the Police Court this morning. It was stated by the Police that every precaution was taken to keep the establishment a secret, even to the extent of issuing an announcement that the flat had been taken over for the purpose of a boot and shoe factory on a large scale. Mr. Longinotto appeared before the Magistrate on behalf of the prisoners, and had bail fixed for the prisoners, who were remanded, at \$500 for the principal offender and at \$250 for each of his two associates.

LINES FROM LINKUMDODDIE.

"Linkumdoddie"
"Ecclsechan, N.B."
23rd June, 1920.

Dear S—
Aye, this is the life right enough. Our garden's looking fine. All last week, between losing golf balls, I've been on the job. I got the carrots and turnips singled out for a fortnight ago and the potatoes are now as far forward as warrants the "setting up" of the first half-a-dozen rows anyway. They're "Erdell Blue's" and beauties at that. Aye, it's a fine thing a garden. Nearly all the time I'm torn between two desires; that it'll come on a good twelve hours rain for the garden or that it'll be a fine day for golf on the morn. Man, I had a fine round yesterday, for though I lost two perfectly good second-hand balls—if ye alic on our course at some o' the holes it's good-bye Annie to the rubber core—yet I did the job in a perfect three. Man, it's about the finest feeling I know of, to make a perfect drive on a summer's morn and see your ball curl about a quarter o' a mile to the right into the heart of a fifty year old plantation, that's one o' the times that makes ye think that golf's no' always what it's cracked up to be. But ye last hole, man, fine. A perfect drive right wi' the centre o' the face o' the club and as straight as a die, then a nice wee mashie shot right onto the green and the ball lying four feet off the hole. A careful putt next, the while darning your partner even to breathe, then the tinkle o' the ball into the tin. Fine! The grandest game on earth.

But the garden comes next without a doubt. Grand to see it after a shower over-night, the yellow green o' the transplanted lettuce against the dark brown soil and the early cabbage just beginning to curl. Man, if the wee never did any good and nothing ever comes of it but the allotments given to sundry folks the old country will be the richer for it. Many a one has found a new joy in life through his piece o' ground, from which he can gather the fruits o' the soil and his labour. A sermon preached every day for a month o' Sundays are nowhere near it for real effect.

But Janet doesn't join me in these transports. The next holiday we have, she says, we'll get a house wi' "attendants." All right for me, she says, tearing round the country side chasing golf-balls or sitting at the garden foot watching the potatoes grow, but what about the housework and no' a servant, even a under-grown one for miles around. No use for me to say that I brush my own boots of a morning forbye breaking the next morning's fire kindling. Better help, says she, if I would set to and wash the dishes occasionally. Aye! it's true that when the wife begins to swish the rag around in the soapy water mere man vamooses. Unless he's a more than usually sympathetic man, and then he grabs a tea towel and makes the glasses look like the cat had been washing them. Aye, dish-washing is the bane o' a woman's life. It's a grinding drudge. Sometimes I think there should be a Society for the Suppression of Washing Dishes. At onyrate men would join such a society when the misus was away. Ye've only to look at the kitchen sink when she returns if ye don't believe it! Bed making, sweeping, dusting, washing clothes, house cleaning, entertaining relatives and having her husband's sweet-heart of other days in for dinner—those things are nothing to the eternally constant task of tidying up the dishes. A woman in this country stands for years in the dish water. For her patience of a Government pension. And mind ye, she seldom complains. What would a man say and do if he saw a pile of dishes looming up in front of him 1095 times a year! And a lot of women have been washing dishes for more than fifty years!! Suffering mother!!!

Aye, we've a lot to be thankful for. We make a lot o' fortunate mistakes in early life. Running away to sea at a boy might no' sound nice according to Sunday School standards, but it broadens ye, mentally I mean of course. It takes a chap out o' the dreary grinding rut both mentally and physically. I wouldn't like to work in the old country now-a-days despite all the talk o' short hours, less work and daylight saving wi' ideas and ideals that refuse to circulate outside a

radius o' half a mile o' the village pump. The Government conducted tours to France and elsewhere hasna' done much to broaden the mentality o' the British working man. A land fit for heroes, must have heroes in it. Physical courage is no' every-thing. Lions in France and asleep at home is how I canna' help summing the situation up at times. If folks would only think and act for themselves it would be a happier country. But thought—if sustained for more than four minutes on end—is very trying.

Of course there's aye two ways o' looking at a thing, as the man said when he put his elbow through the wardrobe mirror. Take Armstrong, him that lives up the road for instance. He and I were boys together. He's plodding along to-day just as he's been doing for years back. "Why do ye work so hard old man?" I asked him one day. "Ye ought to let up a bit. Ye're no' so young as ye used to be, ye know. Why do ye folk do it?"

"Well," says he, "for two reasons," and he pointed to a boy and a girl about 14 and 16 years old apiece. The girl was dressed up in white muslin and was swinging a tennis bat in her hand preparatory to jumping on her cycle. The boy was a lumpy kind o' lad, wi' a wee public school cap sticking on three hairs on the back o' his head. In after years, he's going to be an engineer, no' one of the black squad, mind ye, just a nice clean electrical-hydraulic kind o' a craftman sitting in an office overlooking the works or the Thames, I don't remember which. Well I don't know what kind o' artificer he's going to make, but I know one thing he doesn't know and that's how many days there are in the month o' June. Of course he doesn't know that I know that he doesn't know that simple little thing. He hadna' the gumption to save the round-about-way that I questioned him. Now how is it that fathers and mothers strive so hard and labour so long to keep the wind from blowing on offspring like them? I give it up, but the fact remain that they do nevertheless. They want their children to "get on." They want them to rise in the world. They want them to be among the leaders. They want to supply the cash to put the kids in the same street as other folks' kids. That's why they plod and scrape to their dying days. I often wonder if the children appreciate the sacrifice?

I see from the newspapers that Mr. Havelock Wilson has been sitting in conference at Genoa. He has been Chairman at a meeting of international industrialists. At the first session a few of the members insisted on discussing Russian affairs. Mr. Wilson, though unwilling that his friend Bolshe should creep into the agenda, had sense enough to see that one way of killing a cat was by choking it wi' cream. So he decided to talk Russia and led off by putting to the conference the following supposition. "Suppose," said he in effect, "suppose that a proposal were made to compel British workmen to labour where, when and how the authorities commanded; that they were under compulsion either to work or serve in the Army; and that death was the penalty of disobedience—would British workmen deem a governmental system based on such principles as worthy of support or even to be tolerated?"

Before discussion he insisted upon an answer to these very relevant questions, but of course he got no satisfactory reply. Wi' lots of folks nowadays it seems to be an interesting exercise to ponder over Sovietism in its theoretical perfection; but dreamers appear to think only of this perfection and not of all the harrowing disabilities which apply to most human schemes. And what's more forbye it never seems to strike them that a tyranny once started is very apt to continue and grow stronger until its victims find themselves unable to throw it off. There was never an ill but there might be a waur.

It doesn't do to confuse lung power wi' real influence. A few blatant shouters sometimes make so much noise that outsiders are deceived into supposing that the world is in a frenzy. That I think, sums up the situation here wi' regard to Bolshevism. The revolutionary element in Labour is small and I'm of the firm belief that the great masses of our working men are quite aware that a grand bust-up would never bring them a ha'penny of good,

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What would you say offhand is the oldest book in the world? That claim is made for the Samaritan Scroll belonging to the sect of that name residing at Nablous in Palestine. It contains the first five books of the Bible, and the Samaritans assert—although, of course they cannot prove it—that it was written by Abishua, the great grandson of Aaron, shortly after the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan. There can be no doubt that the Scroll is the most ancient copy of the Pentateuch in existence, and so jealously guarded is it that few non-Samaritans have ever seen it. Many of the Samaritans themselves have not seen it, except as it is exhibited on rare occasions at feasts, rolled up and covered with a silken cloth. It is seventy feet long, and it has recently been photographed from end to end, and is to be published for the benefit of Hebrew scholars.—The Book Monthly.

To return an average score of 72½ for four rounds over a course as exacting as any of the championship greens was the remarkable feat accomplished by George Duncan, the brilliant Scottish golfer. A record-breaking round of 70 he supplemented with scores of 74, 72, and 73, and he actually finished seven strokes ahead of his nearest opponent, Abe Mitchell, who, by the way, tied with the Aberdonian for the premier award last year, when the event was carried through at St. Andrews. It is worthy of note, too, that Duncan's aggregate of 291 ties with James Braid's lowest aggregate when he won the Open Championship at Prestwick in 1908. As a result of Duncan's splendid victory he was generally accepted as first favourite for the Open Championship at Deal. The fact that this season he has won big tournaments at Southampton and Gleneagles encourages the hope that at long last the Scot will gather in the full fruits of the fine golf he has at his command.

Gentlemanliness in literature has become unfashionable. It lost its popularity long before the death of Queen Victoria. It may be said to have gone out with antimacassars and wax flowers. Gentlemanliness, however, has unobtrusively pushed itself even into this chaotic twentieth century of ours. Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, for example, is a very gentlemanly writer with a "pray do not let us have too much of anything" air as he dips his pen in the ink and writes his well bred pages. Mr. Charles Whibley, always an inspiring writer, is at the same time always a gentleman, though he is generally a gentleman into passion. He flings his inkpot at your head but he does it with an air. But Mr. A. C. Benson is to me the perfect Georgian literary gentleman. He is always so correct, so restrained. His taste is always so perfect. He bids us say our prayers, but he adds that even when we pray we should be sure to remember our manners.—Pam, in John o' London's Weekly.

I see that the South Wales Miners' Federation has decreed to press for the stoppage of daylight saving. I doubt South Wales miners can scarcely be serious. They have more opportunities than anybody of appreciating the benefits of daylight. Miners as a class now-a-days take more holidays than any other workmen and get more enjoyment from the long hours of daylight. But what's the use of being ignorant if you don't show it?

We've had quite a spate of oratory in Parliament this week over the League of Nations. To me any way of thinking it has done nothing else it has brought out in sharp contrast the two chief exponents—Lord Grey and Mr. A. J. Balfour. Lord Grey speaks wi' simple directness. Everybody, aye even the meanest intelligence, understands what he says. But Balfour's speeches, on the other hand, are specious and clever but of no solid quality. Aye small achievements and feeble excuses form the subject of the Balfourian turn-out: steady practical international politics have been set out by the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It's like fancy poetry compared to a good honest scene.

Yours etc.
R. Mc. W.

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- Special 4.
Curtain Cloth 25cts. a yard.
- Special 5.
Ladies' White Shoes \$3.35 a pair.
- Special 6.
Bathing Suits & Caps.
Strictly 10% discount.

COME AT ONCE. — SIX DAYS ONLY.

CANTON HOSPITAL.

INTERESTING REPORT.

From the annual report of the Canton Hospital (established in 1935) we take the following:—

This year was commenced with \$7,610.62 in hand and we have closed our books with a cash balance of \$1,970.34. Donations have been \$6,821.16 and the money given is from 911 new subscribers. The prevailing unsettled conditions, the high cost of rice the general financial stringency and the boycott against Japanese goods have hampered many contributors this year, while others have met with serious losses. Most of the gifts received have come from Hongkong, and our thanks are due to our director, Wong Joy Chew, for his assistance in securing the large amount of money from Hongkong. The increased cost of rice, fuel and supplies generally have added largely to the cost of upkeep. The total receipts for the year were well over our original estimates and the total disbursement were about \$600,000 over and above the original estimate. The excess is due chiefly to an insufficient appropriation for in-patients' food, which had to be provided for the extra large number of patients admitted. We also have a much larger staff of Chinese assistants and employees who have to be provided with food and clothing. We have done very well in Medical, Surgical, Retracting fees, having over \$7,500.00 above the estimate. The working account estimates for 1920 shows approximately \$65,950.00 to be expended and the estimated revenue is placed at \$43,000.00 which leaves a balance of \$22,950.00 to be raised during the year.

Mrs. Robert Reford has continued the contribution of Gold \$1,200.00 toward the maintenance of Dr. J. Oscar Thomson, the chief surgeon. Mrs. Reford is also providing the salary of Evangelist Joe Wong.

The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has contributed the sum of Gold \$2,000.00 for miscellaneous expenses and Gold \$2,500.00 to cover expenses of the Business Manager.

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Schwab are continuing the support of a Foreign nurse by contributing Gold \$600.00.

Mr. Henry C. Shrubsole is signed as Hon. Auditor in 1916

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

A CHURCH APPEAL.

Sir, We learned from your columns some days ago that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey have appealed for a sum of £250,000 for the preservation of the fabric of the Abbey.

The Church Body of St. John's Cathedral has decided to give the collections here on Sunday next, August 1st, for this purpose.

As the preservation of the Abbey is a matter of interest to all patriotic citizens of our Empire, I venture to address you on the subject. The Hon. Treasurer of this Cathedral (Mr. N. C. Wilson, the Mercantile Bank) will gladly receive any contributions for this purpose from those who are unable to be present here on Sunday, and I will forward them with the collection.

Yours, etc.,
H. COPLEY MOYLE,
St. John's Cathedral,
Hongkong, July 29th, 1920.

and Mr. J. Warner Brown has been appointed to the office in his place.

The year 1919 has been a record one for the number of registrations of in-patients; a total of 2461 for the year, making an increase of 368 over last year, and when compared with the following, makes a very good report:—

1912	2123 in-patients
1913	1969 in-patients
1914	1843 in-patients
1915	1885 in-patients
1916	1435 in-patients
1917	1649 in-patients
1918	1951 in-patients
1919	2461 in-patients

The average cost per day per patient was cents 66 2/3, and the total expense of caring for 2461 patients was \$24,363.75, the cost of food not being included. The total number of days spent in the Hospital for the year were 50736, making an average of 21 days for each patient.

The average number of patients per diem was 151; July and August with 212 and February and March with 109 patients per diem. The expenditures for medical supplies, dressings and clothing has thus increased without proportionate increase of income. Two hundred and twenty nine Charity patients were treated during the year at a cost to the Hospital

for food of \$431.91 aside from the cost of medicine and operations. The receipts from in-patients (registrations, fees, food and rent) amounted to \$37,436.66; about one half of the total receipts.

POLICE SERGEANT ROBBED.

BY HIS COOK-BOY.

It would have been thought that Police officers would be immune from the possibility of falling victims to the designs of thieves, but such apparently is not the case. Sergeant Butcher, of the Water Police, and in charge of No. 4 Police Launch, reported that someone broke open his box which was in his cabin, and stole a sum of \$200. The thief eventually proved to be no other than his own cook-boy, who, after the commission of his crime, passed the money on to another Chinese, who in turn passed it on to a third man. This latter was yesterday arrested at Samshui and made a confession which implicated the cook-boy.

It was stated by Sergeant Moss at the Police Court to-day that the cook-boy hitherto had borne an unexampled character, had been in his job for six years, and had served a whole generation of Police Officers.

The accused who pleaded guilty to the larceny to the extent of \$180, said that what induced him to commit the offence was the fact that money was needed to buy medicine for his father, who was on the verge of death.

A sentence of six weeks was inflicted.

LOSS OF THE "LUEN ON".

INSURANCE ACTION FAILS.

The hearing was concluded by Mr Justice Gompertz, acting Chief Justice, yesterday, of the interesting insurance action concerning the loss of the vessel Luen On. His Lordship gave verbal judgment at the close of the argument, finding for defendant with costs.

Yeung Kung Yuen, trading as Wat Tsee, claimed from the Young Shing Insurance and Investment Co., Ltd., the sum of \$20,000, under a marine policy of insurance for that amount dated November 7, 1917, on the Luen On subscribed by the defendants.

The Luen On, was lost in November 1917, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Manila.

Mr W. H. Drummond, instructed by Mr C. E. H. Davis, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Eldon Potter and Mr F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr G. R. Hayward, were for the defendants.

The defence was that plaintiff was not interested in the Luen On and that the vessel was not seaworthy at the commencement of the risk. The defendants denied that the vessel was insured against perils of the sea. The defendants were liable under the policy only in the event of her being sunk during the voyage by running against rocks or reefs, or by typhoon or waves. Defendants denied that the vessel was lost or alternately, if she had been lost, denied that her loss was caused by any of the perils insured against. The vessel received her clearance papers on November 19 and left Hongkong on that day. On November 13 she returned having deviated from, changed and abandoned, the voyage, whereby the defendant's liability under the policy was determined. Subsequently she received fresh clearance papers for a second voyage from Hongkong to Manila and left.

The policy did not cover this voyage. Defendants further allege misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff who said the vessel was his own property. The defendants have since ascertained that at that time the vessel was the property of Yutsee Sontua of Manila whom they did not know.

Plaintiff, replying to this statement of defence, contended that defendants received premiums and gave receipts for them. The voyage to Manila was not changed or abandoned, therefore defendant's liability was not determined. Under the circumstances it was reasonably necessary for the vessel to put into Hongkong. Defendants were informed of this. It was necessary that fresh clearance papers should be taken out. Plaintiff denied that the vessel was in an unseaworthy condition and contended that she was surveyed by the defendants before insurance.

Giving judgment His Lordship held that plaintiff had failed to prove that the vessel was sunk by one of the perils insured against.

for food of \$431.91 aside from the cost of medicine and operations. The receipts from in-patients (registrations, fees, food and rent) amounted to \$37,436.66; about one half of the total receipts.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment of FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Fillets - 60 cents per lb.
Finnan Haddocks - 50 " " "
Selected Kippers - 40 " " "
Red Herrings - 30 " " "

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BILLIARDS.

AN EXCITING MATCH.

At the Petty Officers' mess, Naval Dockyard, on Tuesday evening was witnessed one of the most exciting billiard matches that has taken place in the building. It was the outcome of a challenge put forward by Stoker Petty Officer Gillard on his arrival on the China Station which was quickly accepted by Petty Officer Baker, of H.M.S. Tamar, late H.M.S. Cadmus. The game was 150 up level.

Throughout the game P.O. Baker's confidence and skill were predominant, although at times the challenger proved he was a player not to be despised, and he hugged his opponent to a dramatic finish, leaving Petty Officer Baker the winner by the narrow margin of one.

Stoker Petty Officer Gillard was most solid in pocketing, but the playing of "nursery cannons" by Petty Officer Baker was a treat that no enthusiast in billiards would like to miss.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE FOR £12.

At an auction sale at Works-worth, Derbyshire, a freehold cottage and garden, with vacant possession, was secured by a local workman for £12. Bidding started at £5.

DOES YOUR CHILD SUFFER FROM THEM?

Many children in this country are troubled with worms, some of the indications of which are irregular appetite, bad breath, grinding of the teeth in sleep, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, given for a few days destroy worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health follows.

"I would like to make known to all mothers the great value of Baby's Own Tablets," writes Mrs. J. R. Baker, of Lower West Jeddore, N.S., Canada. "My little girl, four months of age, was badly troubled with worms, and I did not appear to be able to get anything to help her permanently until I began using Baby's Own Tablets. She then improved almost at once, and I can sincerely say that they are all they are claimed to be and I would not be without them in the house."

Guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy for indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea and teething troubles. They are obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

BATHING COSTUMES

CHOICE DESIGNS
IN MEN'S

BATHING COSTUMES.

STOCKED IN
WOOL AND COTTON
ALL SIZES

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TO PREVENT WATER FROM
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HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama
Steamers From Hongkong, Des Vancouver

Steamer	From Hongkong	Des Vancouver
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6

For further information apply to—
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Cable Address: CANPAC.
Telephone 141.
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

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Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu
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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
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S.S. "WEST NIGER" ... August 7th.

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The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

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"LAKE OITANO" Friday July 30th, for Haiphong, Saigon and Singapore.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

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NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

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"GRACE DOLLAR" ... AUG. 8TH.

FOR VANCOUVER.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... SEPT. 17TH.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... OCT. 9TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.
"Movements subject to change, without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to—
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR. "792."

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.	
Lowther C. D. & Co.	July 31
City of Oen. B. L.	July 31
Typhoon. J. C. J. L.	July 31
Shan M. O. S. K.	Aug. 3
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
West Montop L. A. Co.	Aug. 3
Peking. B. L.	Aug. 6
Kalyan. P. & O.	Aug. 7
Taiyuen. B. & S.	Aug. 8
Penang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Atsuta M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 10
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Tanjo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 12
Monteagle. C. P. O. S.	Aug. 12
West Ivan. F. W. Co.	Aug. 12
Lahore. P. O. S.	Aug. 13
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 13
Toyohashi M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15
Greenland. S. & D.	Aug. 15
Saucon. P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
West Camperdown P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 18
Eastern. P. & O.	Aug. 18
Nanking. C. M. Co.	Aug. 19
C. of Spokane. P. & O.	Aug. 19
Tenasha M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Africa M. O. S. K.	Aug. 21
Coast. P. S. Co.	Aug. 22
West Hika. L. A. Co.	Aug. 25
Delight. F. W. Co.	Aug. 25
Akita M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 26
E. of Russia C. P. O. S.	Aug. 26
Plassy. P. & O.	Aug. 26
Birmingham. B. L.	Aug. 27
Nile. C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Kanagawa M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Toba. J. C. J. L.	Sept. 6
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow. B. L.	Sept. 6
Alps M. O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Chicago M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas. B. L.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Egmont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
Vinita. L. A. Co.	Sept. 13
Easterling. P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Cape May. P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.	
Torilla. P. & O.	July 30
Hangsang. J. M. Co.	July 30
Kaga M. N. Y. K.	July 30
Riojun M. D. & Co.	July 30
Yuenhsang. J. M. Co.	July 30
Lake G. tano. P. M. Co.	July 30
Takada. B. & S.	July 30
Shinyo M. N. Y. K.	July 31
Chenau. B. L.	July 31
Innsbruck. D. & Co.	July 31
Penang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 1
Uman M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Amakusa M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Chipshing. J. M. Co.	Aug. 1
Loksang. J. M. Co.	Aug. 1
Hungaria. D. & Co.	Aug. 1
Kaifong. B. & S.	Aug. 1
Borneo. D. & Co.	Aug. 2
Tjilatjap. J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Taming. B. & S.	Aug. 3
Tjilatjap. J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Haiching. D. L. Co.	Aug. 3
Haichong. J. M. Co.	Aug. 3
Luchow. B. & S.	Aug. 3
Suiyang. B. & S.	Aug. 3
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 5
Sinkiang. B. & S.	Aug. 5
Kwongsang. J. M. Co.	Aug. 5
Tjini. J. C. J. L.	Aug. 6
Haisang. J. M. Co.	Aug. 7
Kueichow. B. & S.	Aug. 7
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Hailong. D. L. Co.	Aug. 10
Laisang. J. M. Co.	Aug. 10
Tjileboet. J. C. J. L.	Aug. 11
Haiyang. J. C. J. L.	Aug. 13
Luzon M. O. S. K.	Aug. 20
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21
Eosten. P. & O.	Aug. 29
Tangshing. J. M. Co.	Aug. 31

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
"ELDRIDGE" ... About July 29 | "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Aug. 29

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
"COAKET" ... About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.
"ELKTON" ... About Aug. 6th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OYERLAND COMMON PORTS.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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Telephones 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.
SIBERIA MARU ... 20,000 ... Aug. 10th (from Y. hama).
TENYO MARU ... 22,000 ... Aug. 12th.
SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 ... Sept. 6th.
PERSIA MARU ... 9,000 ... Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU ... 20,000 ... Sept. 30th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO.
MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU ... 18,500 ... Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

SAN FRANCISCO.
U.S.S.B.

"WEST CADRON"
Sailing on August 10th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.
3rd Floor.

HONGKONG SINGAPORE SAIGON SAMABANG

SOURABAYA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
TO AND FROM
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
NEXT SAILING

U. S. S. B. "GLYMONT"
Sailing on the August 6th.

Operated on behalf of U. S. S. B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.
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Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAUCON"
"ABOUT AUGUST 15TH."

S.S. "CAPE MAY"
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
August 19th. August 23th. Sept. 24th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
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Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

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Operating for Eastern service or account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

ALSO
Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. GREEN STAR LINE.
NEW YORK NEW YORK.

Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.

For SEATTLE.
"WEST IVIS" ... 7th August.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 31	S.S. WEST MONTOP	Aug. 3
S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 22	S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 25
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.
Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
BRANCH OFFICE: KORE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Building, Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.
For New York.

"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL, Early October.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.

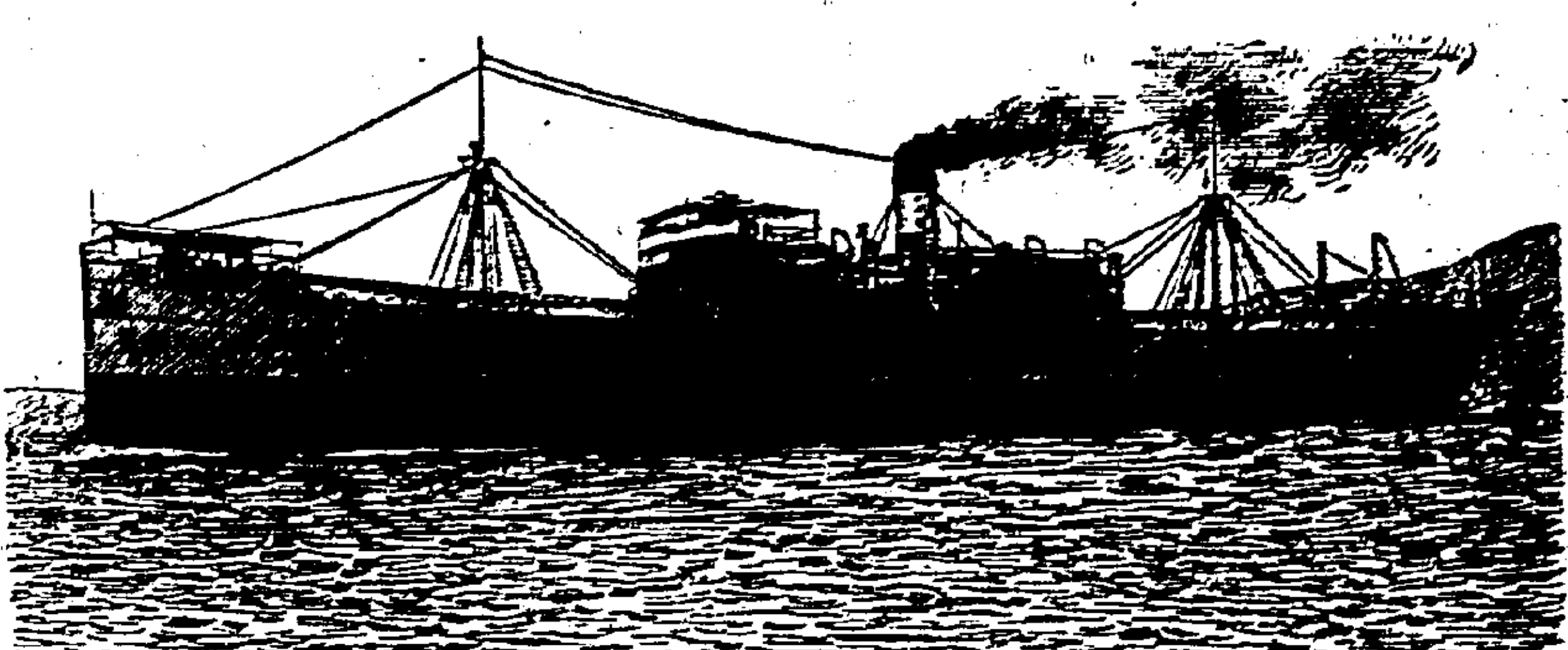
For freight and further particulars, apply to
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S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross
Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager
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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
LAHORE	5,200	12th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	18th Aug.	
PLASSY	7,400	26th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
TORILLA	5,300	31st July, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	18th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
KANOWNA	7,000	22nd Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	—	1st Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai only.
JEYPORE	—	4th Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger's Messing room more than 100 ft. x 100 ft. will be reserved at the company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSCA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Suez & Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 26th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Suez, Rangoon, Calcutta & Cape.

PERANG MARU ... Monday, 9th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 31st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KADA MARU ... Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

SHINGO MARU ... Saturday, 31st July.

NAOTO MARU ... Monday, 9th Aug.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilallap	Java	in port	5th Aug.	Swatow.
Tjikini	Java	1st Aug.	6th Aug.	Shanghai.
Tjilboet	Java	8th Aug.	11th Aug.	Yokohama.
Haiyang	Java	8th Aug.	13th Aug.	Java.
Tjilembang	Java	15th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken a through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilallap	Java	31st July	31st July	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. Yokohama Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" ... 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 13th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LEZON MARU" ... Friday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KINAJINI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" ... 21st August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" ... Thursday, 5th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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Telephone No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 31st July.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 12th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 31st July.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 30th July.

For JAPAN, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African

Ports, with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ, and connection

with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and other

Lines connecting with S.S. "UMONA" sailing from

CALCUTTA on or about 10th August.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Tungshang	Sun., 1st Aug. at d'tight.
TIENSIN via Swatow.		
Weihaiwei & Chefoo.	Chipsing	Sun., 1st Aug. at d'tight.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Sun., 1st Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 5th Aug. at d'tight.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BURNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched for the STRAITS and

CALCUTTA, on Tuesday, August 10th, at 3 p.m.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at

Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
PORT COURBET	Ichang	31st July at 9 a.m.
HONGKONG	Kashang	31st July at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenau	31st July at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kallong	3rd Aug. at 9 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	3rd Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th Aug. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and		
TIENSIN	Fueichow	7th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July, 29, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailoong	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 10th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & Union Steamship Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.	via Suez	31st July.
"CITY OF OMAN"	via Suez	27th Aug.
"BURKINSAH CITY"	via Suez	8th Sept.
"HONGKONG"	via Suez	24th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKERK"	via Suez	

Calls also at Boston.

Steamers possess the very latest & finest Cabin and Officers' quarters.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Yesterday the s.s. TUNG SHING arrived from Shanghai with a thousand tons of general cargo.

The s.s. TORILLA brought yesterday from Kobe and Moji 1,717 tons of general merchandise for the Colony and 859 tons for elsewhere.—Mooring A 2.

The China Navigation Company's YUNNAN arrived this morning with 2,200 tons of cement.—Mooring A 1.

The N.Y.K.'s KAGA MARU came in this morning from London with 790 tons of glass, steel plate and bar for Hongkong and 360 tons of general merchandise for other ports.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 11th July and is expected here on the 30th July.

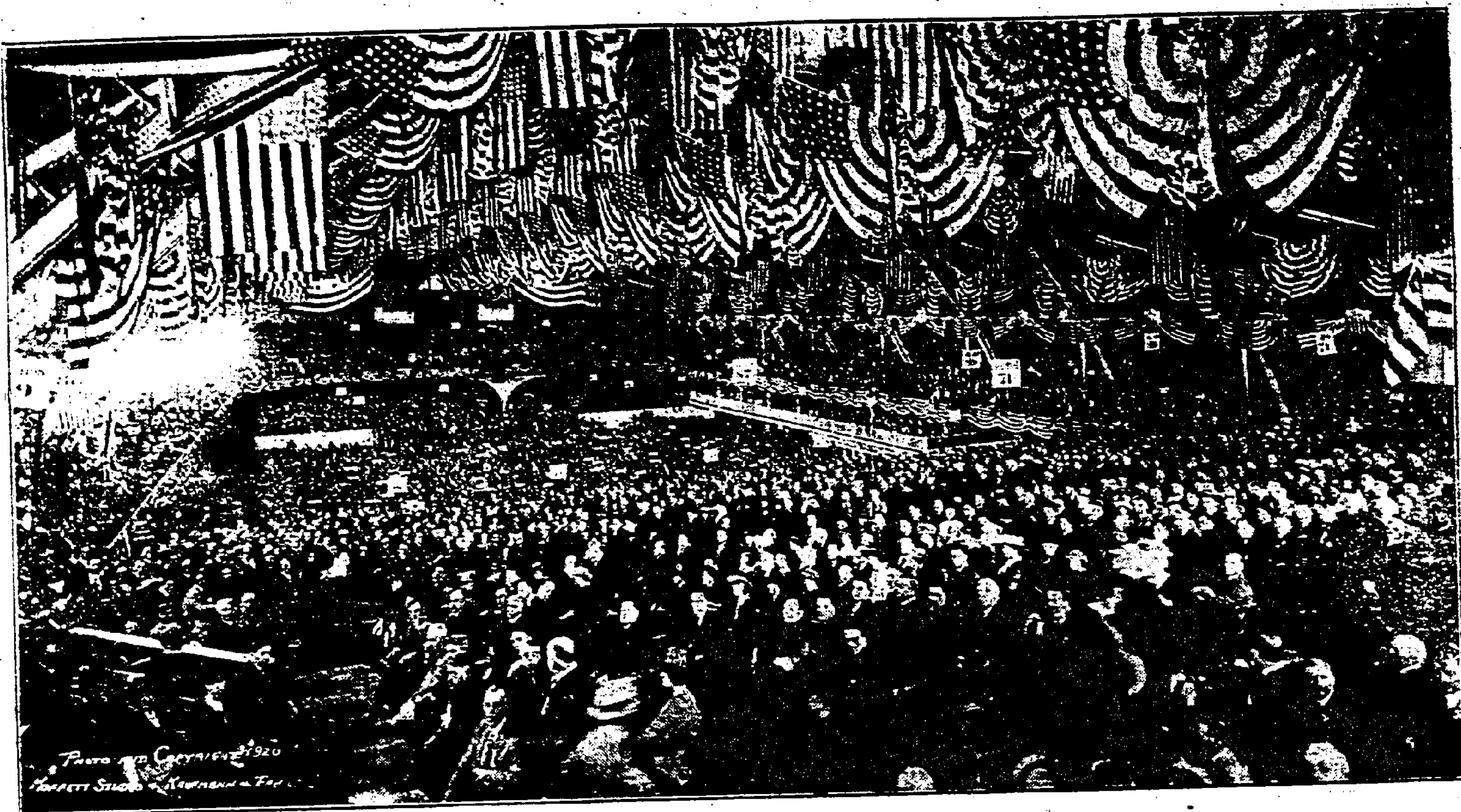
The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst. and sailed on the 22nd inst. for Hongkong via Manila, being due at this port August 3rd, in accordance with schedule.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 20th July and is expected here on the 9th August.

The Ellerman Line s.s. SWAZI from Hamburg and Rotterdam may be expected to arrive on the 10th August.

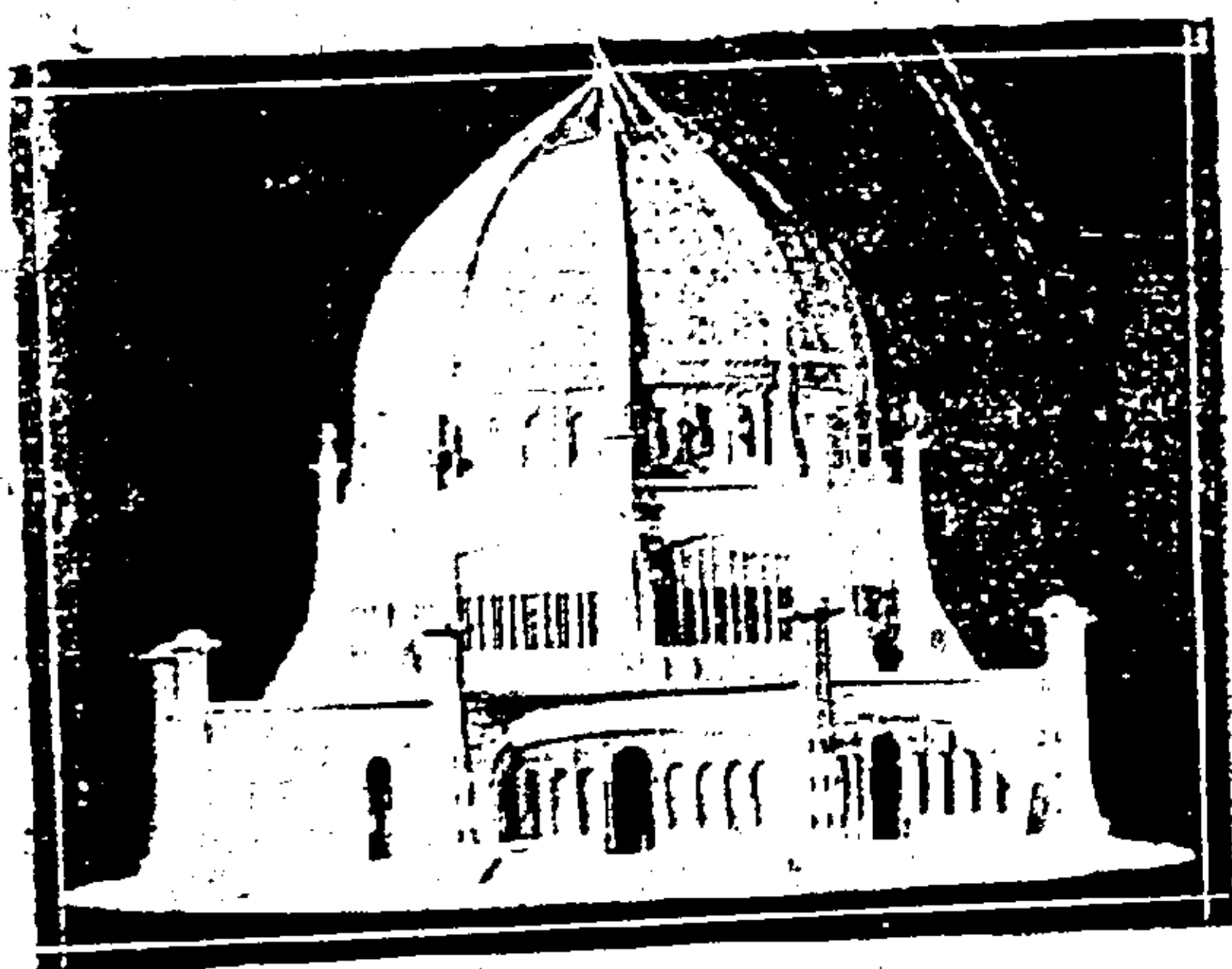
The s.s. MENTOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 17th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 22nd August.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



THE U.S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Above are seen delegates of the Republican Party at the recent Convention held in Chicago, when Senator Warren Harding was chosen as candidate for the Presidency.



THE BAHAI TEMPLE.

Louis Bourgeois, the noted French architect, designed this striking model of one of the two Bahai temples to be erected in Chicago and New York as places of meditation and prayer for all sects and religions.



UNSHORN LOCKS.

Above are seen members of the House of David, a religious cult, returning from White House after thanking President Wilson for issuing an order during the war which permitted them to retain their unshorn locks while in draft camp. Allowing their hair to grow long is part of their creed.



BURNING BRITISH FLAG.

Photo shows the demonstration staged in Washington by the group of women who have been engaged in "Picketing" the White House and Capitol, urging Freedom for Ireland. The British flag was publicly burned in front of the United States Treasury.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Was the First Man to Come With a Straw Hat

BY ALLMAN



